

8.2% rise for engineering men gives hope to ministers

acceptance yesterday by union leaders of an
per cent increase on minimum pay rates,
acting two million engineering workers, will
ally encourage ministers in their hopes of
taining private-sector pay settlements. Mr
ence Duffy, the chief negotiator, said he and
colleagues had taken into account the parlous
e of the industry.

Union took account of industrial depression

Donald Macintyre,
ur Reporter
ernment hopes of contain-
private sector pay settle-
in the coming months
lived great encouragement
when union leaders ac-
cepted an 8.2 per cent in-
crease on minimum rates
for two million engineer-
ing workers.
The agreement is certain to
be seen by ministers as
signalling the return of the
TUC General Council this
noon, five days after her
in Brighton for an
sum of understanding.
single-figure percentage
ement had been predicted,
union negotiators came
a quickly then expected
unanimous conclusion that
engineering is a recession
resulted in 130,000 lost jobs
een May, 1979, and last
they could not obtain
employees who are paid the
national minimum. Average
earnings for skilled workers on
a 48-hour week are now 198.50.
Union leaders emphasized
that local bargaining might
bring the chance of obtaining a
higher increase for some
workers. Mr Duffy, however,
said that local negotiators
would be applying the yard-
stick of the company's ability
to pay, and he did not believe
there would be a wider dis-
crepancy caused by local
disputes.
Mr Anthony Frodsham, direc-
tor-general of the employers'
federation, said that though
there might be a few employers
doing sufficiently well to offer
rather more than 8.2 per cent,
the local negotiators there
would be others who would say
they could not even match the
8.2 per cent rise in the national
minimum.
Ministers will hope that the
settlement, which compares
with last year's of nearly 20 per
cent on minimum rates, will set
back off the working week
from November, 1981, will set
the pace for much of manufac-
turing industry.
British Leyland, which
though no longer a member of
the federation has made an
offer very similar to the open-
ing federation offer of 8.2 per
cent, is thought unlikely to
make more than at best a
modest improvement when
talks are resumed on Friday.
Mr Frodsham emphasized that
the federation's hopes that
the deal would have an exemp-
lary effect on the public sector.
He said: "While private in-
dustry has agreed to the set-
tlement, the Government's ex-
pectations of the public sector
run away with lavish
settlements. This would cause
us great concern."
The settlement may also be
seen by some as a signal
that the Government's policy
of curbing the expectations
of its employees as we
have done today, it would be
quite impossible if the public
sector ran away with lavish
settlements. This would cause
us great concern."
The settlement may also be
seen by some as a signal
that the Government's policy
of curbing the expectations
of its employees as we
have done today, it would be
quite impossible if the public
sector ran away with lavish
settlements. This would cause
us great concern."

Mr Jenkins paves way for political comeback

From Fred Emery
Political Editor
Brussels, October 13

The country of Mr Roy
Jenkins on the British political
stage is to be marked by some
speeches setting out a middle
way in economic policy, it was
learned in Brussels today.
Mr Jenkins, who leaves his
post as President of the Euro-
pean Commission on January 6,
intends to set out his view
of a true and sensible alter-
native to both Mrs Margaret
Thatcher's monetarism and the
mass nationalization policies
embraced by the Labour Party
conference before deciding
whether to form a new political
grouping in alliance with the
Liberal Party.
However, on the eve of Mr
Jenkins' departure from the Labour
leadership, Mr Jenkins has
indicated to friends that he has
not changed any of the views
first expressed last November
in the BBC's Richard Dimbleby
lecture.
He then virtually wrote off
the Labour Party, in which he
still believes, in favour of a
"strengthening of the radical
centre". Indeed, he apparently
sees his analysis as having
been borne out both in the
Labour Party's predicament and
in Britain's economic travails.
His new round of speeches
in Britain would most probably
begin after the Labour Party's
special conference in January
on the new leadership election
procedure.
But as a prelude, even before
leaving Brussels, Mr Jenkins is
undertaking a series of farewell
speeches from the EEC that
will impinge on both Labour
and Conservative policies.
On December 11 he will, in
his last big speech as Com-
mission president, speak at
Chatham House, in London, on
the reasons why Britain should
remain in the EEC. That
venture will lead him to com-
ment on the Labour confer-
ence's decision to seek in
effect, Britain's withdrawal
from the EEC.
Later this month Mr Jenkins
is to revive discussions of the
European Monetary System
(EMS) from membership of
which the Conservative Govern-
ment has so far kept Britain
aloof. Mr Jenkins, who takes
some pride in the launching of
the EMS, is so speak of the
need to move to the next stage,
setting up a European
Monetary Fund and of the
urgency for Britain no longer
to stay on the sidelines.
Mr Jenkins will make no com-
ment on his intentions. But a
receding of his Dimbleby lec-
ture brings out this passage on
the mixed economy:
"We need the stimulating stim-
ulus of the free market econ-
omy without either the
"unacceptable" brutality of its
unbridled distribution, or
rewards or its indifference to
unemployment.
"It means that you accept the
broad line of division between
the public and the private sec-
tor, and accept constantly
threaten those in the private
sector with expropriation or
expropriation, or for that
matter, those in the public sec-
tor with constant upheaval and
uncertainty."

Main road to Ahvaz cut and oil pipeline blown up as Iran counter-attacks at Karun river Iraq warns Abadan defenders to surrender or be destroyed

From Robert Fisk
Basra, Oct 13

Iranian artillery today tried
in vain to blow up the pontoon
bridge which Iraqi troops have
laid across the Karun river as
they move westward into the
city where the Iranian city
of Abadan would soon be en-
circled and that if the defenders
refused to surrender, the city
would be destroyed.
Now that the Iraqis have suc-
ceeded in making a significant
advance into Iranian territory
by crossing the Karun, it is
highly unlikely that they would
settle for anything less than the
surrender of Abadan. The city
has, in any event, received so
much shellfire from the oppo-

site bank of the Shatt al-Arab
waterway, that further destruc-
tion would, to some extent, be
academic. Iraqi troops are just
over seven miles north of
Abadan.
The Iraqis are trying to
break the river pontoon with
air attacks and artillery fire,
but the Iraqis claimed today
that they shot down an Iranian
Phantom jet that attempted to
bomb the bridge. Iraqi televi-
sion is showing film of the or-
iginal crossing, which appears
to have been almost unopposed
when it took place two days
ago. An Iraqi brigadier ex-
plained that the eastern bank
of the river was subjected to
heavy shellfire by Iraqi troops
before the crossing was first
attempted.

The fall of Abadan may take
far longer than the Iraqis ex-
pect. The Iraqis are unlikely
to surrender and Iranian troops
are still holding out in the
centre of Khorramshahr, Iran-
ian shellfire is still falling into
Iraqi territory.
Iraqi troops now hold the main
highway linking Abadan with
Ahvaz and today they blew up
an oil pipeline running beside
it. If Abadan does fall—and the
city is really a mass of oil
installations rather than a
built-up civilian area—then the
Iraqis would be free to con-
centrate on Ahvaz and the
city to the north. Despite all
the optimistic assurances, how-
ever, the Gulf war could yet
continue for many weeks.

Gunship raids: Iraqi land
forces moved towards Abadan
today, encountering heavy re-
sistance on the ground, and
from the air. The city continues
to burn (Tewfik Mishiawi
writes from Beirut).
As Iranian troops and revo-
lutionary militias guarded the
city from street corners and
rooftops, helicopter gunships of
the Iranian Air Force launched
a series of air raids to block
the Iraqi advance.
Bombardment of Abadan
increased last weekend when
the Iraqis launched their long-
expected helicopter gunships
Abadan, which would give them
firm control on the east bank
of the disputed Shatt al-Arab
waterway.
President Abolhassan Bani-

Sadr of Iran has denied
Baghdad's claim that Iraqi
forces had pierced through
Iranian defences in the Abadan
area, emphasizing that the Iraqi
attack was blunted yesterday.
The official Iranian news
agency, Pars, reported that
Iraqi shelling of Abadan during
the night left at least 30
people killed and more than
240 wounded.
Iran was said to be suffering
from a wide range of shortages,
principally of fuel. Reports said
that Iran was already negotiat-
ing with Japan for the supply
of 30,000 tons of petrol. Early
Iraq and Iran have imposed
petrol rationing.
Photograph, UN meets, page 6
Leading article, page 13



Australian Greg Norman (right) talks with his British opponent, Sandy Lyle, on his way to winning the World matchplay golf title (Page 8)

Industrial production slumps to its lowest level for 12 years

By Melvyn Westlake
Industrial output in Britain
is at its lowest level for 12 years
and still falling. The decline
has gone further than expected
by many economists and points
to a further sharp rise in un-
employment in the coming
months.
Government figures pub-
lished yesterday show a drop of
2.5 per cent in production dur-
ing August even after allowing
for normal seasonal movements.
This means that the level of
goods produced by industry this
summer was lower than at any
time since 1968 if the contribu-
tion from North Sea oil and gas
is excluded.
So far this year, output has
been 5.5 per cent below the
average for 1979. Manufacturing
industry has been hit even
harder than industry as a whole,
with output down 6.5 per cent
in the first seven

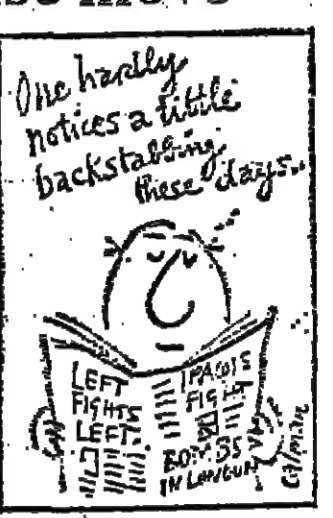
months of this year compared
with the average of 1979.
One explanation provided by
Whitbread for the sharp fall in
output during August is that
employees in some companies
were taking extra holidays
rather than beginning short-
time working.
This, however, is only a
reflection of the depth of the
recession in industry. The drop
in activity this year is already
as large as during 1975, the
worst year of the last recession.
Output, excluding North Sea
oil and gas, has never fully
recovered the levels that
prevailed before the 1974-75
slump.
A spokesman for the Con-
federation of British Industry
said yesterday that the latest
figures were consistent with
information that the CBI has
been receiving about how badly
industry was suffering.

The figures strengthened the
need to curb pay settlements.
If British products were to
compete in world markets,
costs and prices had to be held
down, he said.
Yesterday's figures reveal
clearly that the recession is
embracing almost all areas of
industry. Among the hardest
hit sectors are chemicals, metal
manufacture and textiles.
The CBI had forecast a drop
of about 2.5 per cent for the
whole economy in 1980 and a
fall of 6.75 per cent in the
output of manufacturing in-
dustry.
At the time of the last Bud-
get the Government also fore-
cast that the nation's total out-
put would fall by about 2.5 per
cent but did not indicate how
much it thought production
would fall in industry or in
manufacturing.
Continued on page 17, col 2

Labour leftists act to block Mr Healey with franchise move

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Labour's left wing last night
mounted an eleven-hour cam-
paign to block the chances of
Mr Denis Healey becoming
leader of the party if Mr James
Callaghan resigns by proposing
that the parliamentary party
should suspend its standing
orders.
The move, which would pro-
hibit the election or readoption
of a leader at the first meeting
of the PLP when Parliament
resumes, is backed by Mr
Wedgwood Benn, a contender
for the leadership. The left is
desperate that no decisions
should be taken until the party
has agreed a formula for a
wider electoral college at a
special meeting in January.
Eight members of the left-
dominated national executive
have written to every Labour
MP asking his constituency
party to consider a motion in
advance of the first meeting of
the PLP.
It states: "That this meet-
ing of the Parliamentary Labour
Party hereby agrees to suspend
its normal practice so as to
permit the officers and parlia-
mentary committee (Shadow
Cabinet), elected for the 1979-80
session, to continue until the
leader and deputy leader of
the party have been elected
under a wider franchise as
suggested by the party confer-
ence."
The outcome of the proposal,
assuming that Mr Callaghan
announces his resignation
tomorrow, and the motion is
approved by the PLP, is that
Mr Michael Foot, as deputy
leader, would take on the
mandate of leader until the
party has extricated itself from
the electoral quagmire of its
own making.
Mr Foot yesterday saw Mr
Callaghan and attempted to
persuade him to continue as
leader until the electoral col-
lege issue was settled, but the
outcome was kept secret.
What is apparent, however,
is that if Mr Callaghan does
decide to stand down, Mr Foot,
under strong pressure from



some of his colleagues, may
well stand for the party leader-
ship himself.
A parliamentary party con-
test between Mr Healey and
Mr Foot would be a close-run
affair.
The fact that Mr John Silkin
has indicated that he would
stand in a leadership battle
was not seen as a serious threat
to Mr Foot's chances.
The reckoning was that Mr
Silkin would be eliminated on
the first ballot, though there
is the danger for the left that
he could capture enough votes
to allow Mr Healey to slip
through on the first count.
The left wingers who put
their names to the motion
were: Mr Eric Heffer, Mr
Frank Ainsworth, Mr Norman
Atkinson, Miss Jo Richardson,
Dame Judith Hart, Mr Dennis
Skinner, Miss Joan Maynard
and Mr Wedgwood Benn.
They stated that the PLP had
reached a watershed. In pro-
posing their motion they said
that "those who accept the
authority of the conference will
support us in postponing the
leadership election until it can
take place under a wider
franchise."
Meanwhile, Mr William
Rodgers, one of the so-called
"saves of three" said yester-
day that it would be an intoler-
able reversal of history for the
party outside parliament to
attempt to foist on Labour MPs
a leader they did not want.
Barnett appeal, page 2
Leading article, page 13

Nobel peace prize for Argentina

Oct 13—The 1980 Nobel
peace prize was awarded today
to Adolfo Pérez Esquivel,
Argentine sculptor and the
winner of a Christian peace
prize in Latin America.
John Sannes, the chair-
man of the Norwegian Nobel
committee, said Pérez Esquivel
was "a man of peace who
has worked for a solution of
the problems of the world
by non-violent means."
The committee described a
period of violence and terror
in Argentina in the 1970s and
Sannes said: "Pérez Esquivel
is among those Argenti-
nians who have shown a light
in darkness. He champions a
vision of Argentina's grisly
past, and his response is not
one of violence, and is the
emanation of revival or respect
for human rights."
Buenos Aires, on hearing
he had won the Nobel
prize, Señor Pérez
said to attribute the deci-
sion to political significance,
as that he did not believe
in a condemnation of
Argentina's record on human
rights as his work reached all
Latin America.
Pérez Esquivel, a former pro-
fessor of architecture, was
awarded the prize in 1977, one
after the military coup
overthrew the government.
President Isabel Perón,
widow of the late President
Juan Perón, had agreed to
grant international peace
prizes to Señor Pérez Esquivel
because of his
paying for human rights
advocate Jorge Videla's mili-
tary government in Argentina.
First reaction of the Nobel
prize, ordered the Con-
trolled news media
play down the story.
The Argentine Franco-
nism methods Señor Pérez
now as a deeply spiritual
who believes in God and
Continued on page 6, col 2

More tremors at El Asnam

Rescuers continued the search for survivors of
the El Asnam earthquake under floodlight as
two mid tremors shook the area. Survivors are
pinning their hopes of finding relatives and
friends trapped in the rubble on specially trained
dogs flown from Switzerland and France. An
International Red Cross relief expert said that
El Asnam would have to be entirely rebuilt.
The houses still standing were unsafe. Page 6

'Standard' editor chosen

Mr Louis Kirby is moving from the editorship
of the Evening News when it closes, to be
editor of the new Evening Standard. His appoint-
ment was apparently based at a high level in
Express Newspapers, and by some Evening
Standard journalists. Page 2

First missile base

Greenham Common, near Newbury, Berkshire,
will be the first of the two British bases to get
American cruise missiles, and the NATO
agreement reached last December. The nuclear
weapons will start arriving in Greenham in the
autumn of 1983. Page 2

Norwich manager moves

John Bond, the manager of Norwich City, has
agreed to move to Manchester City to fill the
position left vacant by Malcolm Allison's
departure last week. The clubs have agreed
compensation for the remaining seven-and-a-
half years of Mr Bond's contract at Norwich.
Page 8



Suzi Menkes joins The Times today as our new
Fashion Editor. Miss Menkes sees clothes as
the most immediate expression of an individual's
personality, and she believes that as the
role of fashion in our society is changing, so
the role of fashion has been underrated and
misunderstood. Page 15

100% rate rise threat

Barnes, in South Yorkshire, faces the prospect
of a 100 per cent increase in rates after the
borough council was told that the budget
estimate for next year was £5.5m more than
the government guidelines. The town is 12.3m
in deficit in the current year. Page 4

Newly withdrawn: Most of the soldiers based at Newry, Co Down, are to leave and the police will take over security

Television job: Mrs Shirley Williams has
accepted an unpaid directorship with Mercia
Television, which is fighting for the Midlands
franchise. Page 4

Classified advertisements: Appointments, pages 10, 22; Personal, 23, 24; Sale room and antiques, 22, 23

pages 17, 18	World Cup match against Portugal	Business News, pages 16-22	
Levin's revelations about	the Great: William	Stock Markets: The engineering	
on the power of the	vote. 14	union's decision to recommend	
Corrosio-Philippote; Mile		new life to gilts with rises of	
pages 8, 9		7.5p. Equities were pleased with	
Princess Anne to		the full year figures from Glaxo	
		and the FT Index rose 6.1 to	
		472.4.	
Diary	12. Obituary	14. TV & Radio	23
Engagements	13. Parliament	15. Theatre, etc	10
Features	12. 15. Sale Room	14. 25 Years Ago	14
Report	14. 16. Science	15. 20. Yours	14
Letters	13. 18. Sport	8. 9. Weather	2

Kampala sends troops to repel invaders

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Oct 13

The Uganda Army, supported
by tanks and heavy artillery
from Tanzania Army units who
have remained in Uganda since
the removal of President Idi
Amin last year, is moving into
the West Nile District to drive
back invaders who last week
captured several towns in the
area.
The Tanzanians have already
suffered casualties, it was re-
ported today.
The invaders, who entered
from neighbouring Zaire, are
Sudan, have not yet identified
themselves. Uganda's Govern-
ment leaders say they are sup-
porters of President Amin who
fled abroad last year.
Mr Otema Alimadi, the
Foreign Minister, said in Kam-
pala that the invasion had been
financed by Saudi Arabia, but
he supplied no proof for this
allegation. Uganda has protested
to Zaire and Sudan, accusing
them of allowing the invasion
to be mounted from their ter-
ritory. Both Zaire and Sudan
deny the charge.
Brigadier Moses Ali, who was
the Finance Minister in the
Amin Government, denied today
that the Uganda National
Rescue Front, of which he is
chairman, was involved in the
invasion.
The front, which claims to
embrace former Amin troops
now in exile, says it will ex-

haust all peaceful means to
secure the return of the exiles
to Uganda before resorting to
armed force.
Brigadier Ali spoke from
Nairobi airport, where he said
he was en transit to Europe
from an undisclosed location.
He expressed doubt about the
reported heavy fighting in
north-west Uganda and said he
believed the reports were de-
signed to create panic and
supply an excuse to delay the
elections due in Uganda on
December 10.
The Uganda Government has
made no further statement on
the invasion, since announcing
the fall of Amin, the main town
in the West Nile District, Com-
munication with Arua is still
cut.
However, Ugandan and Tan-
zanian troops from Kampala,
using requisitioned lorries and
buses, have moved across the
Villia bridge at Pakwach, the
only bridge linking the rest of
Uganda to the West Nile Dis-
trict.
Ugandan leaders say the in-
vaders number between 2,000
and 3,000, but other sources say
there may be only a few
hundred. They achieved an
initial success when they sur-
prised Ugandan troops at Ko-
boka, near the Zaire border
and killed more than 100 of
them. So far there has been no
report of the Uganda Army put-
ting up any resistance to the
invaders.

Turkish aircraft hijacked

Ankara, Oct 13—Six armed
Turks, members of an unident-
ified "leftist" terrorist group,
hijacked a Turkish Airlines
Boeing 727 aircraft tonight, the
Ankara news agency reported.
The six terrorists were first
identified as Iranians, demand-
ing to fly to Tehran. The air-
craft was last known to be on
the ground in Diyarbakir in
south-eastern Turkey.
News of the hijacking first

From the House of BELL'S

HOME NEWS

European commission
rules against the
use of strap on pupils

By Lucy Hodges
Britain has been found to be in breach of the European Convention on Human Rights over the use of the strap in Scottish schools.

The European Commission of Human Rights at Strasbourg made a finding against the United Kingdom last May. That decision is expected to be announced officially next month.

The finding is being referred to the European Court of Human Rights for an open hearing in which the Scots will have a chance to defend their use of the tawse, a leather strap used on the palm.

The debate over the use of the strap, which was taken to Strasbourg by two mothers, has been the subject of legal submissions for two years. Mrs. Grace Campbell, of Lanarkshire, and Mrs. Jane Cosans, of Fife, argued that both Article 3 of the convention, and Article 2 of the first protocol had been breached.

The commission found that although Article 2 had been violated, there had been no breach of Article 3, which

refers to inhuman and degrading treatment.

Article 2 states that parents should be able to have their children educated according to their religious or philosophical convictions.

Neither Mrs. Campbell's nor Mrs. Cosans's children were punished with the tawse, but Mrs. Campbell asked for a guarantee that her child would not be strapped, and when that was not forthcoming complained to Strasbourg.

Mrs. Cosans's son was suspended from school after refusing corporal punishment for climbing a school wall and the five education authorities would not give an assurance that he would not be liable to corporal punishment if he returned.

The boy never went back, but could not then get a job. His parents say that his suspension went on to his record at the employment exchange.

The United Kingdom and the Irish Republic are the only countries in Europe which retain corporal punishment in schools. Punishment by the tawse is believed to be widespread in Scotland, but no statistics on its use exist.

Hope for transport rivalry

By Michael Bailey
Transport Correspondent

Strong support for the Government's policy for more competition in transport was expressed by Mr. James Duncan, chairman of the Transport Development Group, and a member of the London Transport Executive, in his presidential address at the annual conference of the group in London last night.

An overall transport authority for road and rail in Greater London, he suggested, would be a case of hope and optimism, involving even experience and reason.

Hope for London Transport lay in the opposite direction, Mr. Duncan said, through

decentralization into eight operating districts for buses. The next step was local accountability and budgeting by district managers. He quoted the example of Buenos Aires where drivers' co-operatives take out licences for different routes, financing their buses and even decorating them themselves.

Richard Cochrane, and Lakeside, were examples of competition providing benefits for the customer, suggesting that competition rather than integration provided a better service. A competition provides a stimulus to effort, a spur to excellence, a goal to progress. If we relax, unused muscles soon turn to fat.

Council will
seek
advertising
injunction

From Our Correspondent
Sheffield

Sheffield City Council, which is opposed to the sale of council houses, is to seek an interim injunction to restrain the Secretary of State for the Environment and the Independent Broadcasting Authority from advertising such sales on television.

The city has briefed counsel to apply for the injunction before a High Court judge to stop the advertisements that are now being broadcast on independent television.

Mr. David Blunkett, the leader of the Labour-controlled council, said last night: "We have attempted to put advertisements of our own to counteract the sales policy. We were turned down. We shall now challenge the right for one piece of information to go out without the right to answer."

He said the council was also challenging the right of the Government to launch television advertisements on what he said were controversial political issues.

"Political advertising on television is a step in the direction of American television and has considerable constitutional implications. In this country we have not had political advertising," he added.

"We are now faced with a new departure because it is a piece of legislation which is a purely government policy but could well be the beginning of a whole new era in terms of propaganda."

It could lead to advertisements regarding the sale of nationalised industries and schools. If this is carried forward, we would have a change in the nature of the use of government money for advertising. On these grounds we are taking out this interim injunction."

Mr. Blunkett said £600,000 was being spent by Mr. Heseltine, the Secretary of State, to promote the sale of council houses.



Samantha Chamberlain milking a goat at a city farm show in London yesterday.

Cash curb on
growth of
city farms

By Hugh Clayton
Agricultural Correspondent

The founders of city farms are often frustrated by bureaucratic opposition and lack of funds. Mr. Michael Primarolo, chairman of the National Federation of City Farms, said yesterday. He helped to found the three-and-a-half-acre farm in the centre of Bristol four years ago.

"We had a year of getting nowhere with the bureaucracy," he said. "I would not want that to be inflicted on anyone. Finance is a big problem, and the more farms are set up the more people there are chasing the same finance."

Mr. Primarolo, a teacher, was speaking at a conference in London to mark the founding

of the federation, which is seeking £50,000 to establish a clearing house and advice centre for the fast-growing city farm movement.

City farms are built on urban wasteland to give children who seldom see the countryside a chance to understand livestock and food production. Since the first such farm was established in north London eight years ago the movement has spread to more than thirty towns and the farms have tended often to become community centres.

Brainwashing denial by Moonies' leader

Converts to the Unification Church, the religious sect known as the Moonies, were physically and sexually assaulted by paid agents of their families who tried to make them leave the movement, it was claimed in the High Court yesterday.

The allegation was made by Mr. Dennis Orme, British leader of the sect, who said that one

girl was told by agents: "We will know you are deprogrammed when you go to bed with one of us."

Mr. Orme was being cross-examined in the libel action brought by him on behalf of the Unification Church against Associated Newspapers Ltd, who are contesting the action. It is over an article in May, 1978, in the Daily Mail portraying the Moonies as a group who

brainwashed young converts and broke up families.

Mr. Orme said it was evil and wrong to talk about the sect as being sinister, brainwashing people and breaking up families.

Earlier Mr. Justice Conyngham had ruled that each side in the action could produce two expert witnesses on brainwashing.

The hearing continues today.

Army to leave Newry
security to police

From Christopher Thomas

The Army is being withdrawn almost totally from the large border town of Newry, on Down, and the police will take over the brunt of the security operation.

It will be the first time in the present campaign of violence, that the Army has left a town where it had a sizeable presence. Most of the hundred or so soldiers based in Newry, which is about seven miles from the border, will be redeployed to areas near by within a month.

A small number will continue to guard the police station and the army base. A small section of the locally recruited Ulster Defence Regiment will also remain.

The move is consistent with the policy of putting the police in the front line of the security operation, which became apparent during the "marching season" in the summer. The aim is steadily to reduce the presence of British soldiers, and it is a strategy that the authorities recognise to be a gamble. Its success depends primarily on the level of violence.

The military police presence in Newry is being maintained. The Royal Ulster Constabulary in the past few months has sent members of its divisional mobile support unit to the town, and

they will take over the vacated base.

The unit investigates serious crime, including terrorism, and its members travel frequently in their armoured Landrovers.

The Army will be able to get to Newry quickly in an emergency. The closest base is Bessbrook, about five miles away in south Armagh.

Newry has a bloody history, but many of the main Provisional IRA men in the area have been captured and imprisoned, and violence has lessened. There are still occasional raids and the most spectacular occurred last April, when the IRA fired mortars at the police station.

The authorities deny that there is a specific plan for troop withdrawals or even for their return to barracks. A further 450 soldiers are to leave Ulster next month, reducing the total to 11,900, compared with more than 21,000 in 1972.

A recruitment drive for the police and UDR is under way as part of the "Ulsterization" of the security effort.

The authorities also speak of "normalization". That is manifested, for example, by the closure of a large army base in the shopping centre of Belfast, and the policy of ending a minimum number of soldiers on patrol.

Murder case witness says
he fears for his life

By Richard Ford

John Childs, who is serving a life sentence for murder, told a jury at the Central Criminal Court yesterday that he lived in fear of his life because he had broken the professional criminal's code and turned Queen's evidence.

Mr. Childs, aged 41, said that his decision to give evidence for the Crown in the trial of four men accused of murdering Mr. George Brett, a haulage contractor, and Mr. Brett's son, aged 10, Mr. Mackenney, was his partner in six killings, but respected him as a dangerous man.

He added: "I fear the damage Mr. Mackenney can do to me and my family because I have had the audacity to stand here and give Queen's evidence. I am open to being killed myself."

A number of people had made threats against him. The jury of 10 men and two women were told by Mr. Childs that he and Mr. Mackenney received £40 each for the murder of their first victim, Mr. Terence Eve. Mr. Childs said that it was "a difficult murder" but agreed with Mr. Mansfield that within weeks he was killing another person.

He said that after the murder of Mr. George Brett, a haulage contractor, and Mr. Brett's son, aged 10, Mr. Mackenney, wrapped one of Mr. Brett's eyes in a piece of lavatory paper, but later destroyed it.

Mr. Childs ended his fourth day in the witness box by saying that after the first murder they had a "policy meeting": the result of that was that we were going into the murder business.

Mr. Pinfold (one of the defendants) would be our agent. Mr. Mackenney would kill, and in any trouble I would assist him to kill. Dispositions would be at my place, and in the case of anyone cracking up, the other two would get rid of that member."

The trial continued today.

Town is chosen for bookselling project

Barnsley has been selected by the Book Marketing Council, which is the home trade division of the influential Publishers' Association, as the first town in the United Kingdom to come under the microscope of the literary intelligentsia.

The town is the subject of a research project given the title, "The Book in the Community".

The second phase of a three-stage plan, the visit of a high-powered team of directors from various publishing houses, was completed at the end of last month. So impressed was the delegation by the interest, the cooperation and the genuine desire to become involved in the book world by numerous organizations, and public and private undertakings that the third phase, an ambitious book promotion, tentatively scheduled for 10 days at the beginning of next April, will undoubtedly go ahead.

Before that, however, Barnsley must crack the hard, old joke about the Barnsley man who said: "I read a book once—it was a green one." Let it be said that Barnsley was chosen for the research, not because it was thought that its inhabitants needed literary enlightenment.

Regional report

Ronald Kershaw
Barnsley

but because it was a town that filled the requirements of the study.

Mr. Nigel Sisson, director of the BMCC, says: "We looked for a town of manageable size, with a sense of community rather than established bookshops and book-reading traditions, a town with local newspapers and other media that would be interested and active, and we felt that support from local libraries, local societies, and local government, including the education authorities as well as the retail trade, would be vital."

Another factor was Barnsley's nearness to the Sheffield Centre for Research on the Study of the Book and to the Centre for the Study of the Book at the University of Sheffield.

It would appear that when Barnsley's town centre was being rebuilt, questionnaires were sent out to the public who were asked among other things, what type of specialist shops they would like. A bookshop

was third on the list of nearly 30 categories of goods. That is not entirely surprising, because the town has no specialist bookshop.

Mr. Sisson and his team sent out questionnaires in advance of their September visit, and were astonished at the high percentage of replies from all kinds of organizations and people.

All sorts of facts thrown up by the delegation's visit will come as a surprise to some Barnsley people as well as to others. It was thought at first that about forty local organizations and societies were run. In fact there are more than 100 times that number, including model railways, photography, war games and drama.

It was discovered that Barnsley had one of the highest numbers in the country, if not the highest, of school bookshops. Reading is a leisure activity. Before the delegation went to Barnsley it sent out questionnaires to 250 people. When the delegates arrived at their hotel there were 70 replies waiting, and they are still coming in.

The delegates met local councillors and staff, the mayor, the local MP, educationists, librarians and retailers. They even attended Barnsley Football

Club's match against Cardiff City, and are convinced that a home team victory in the last minute of play lightened the atmosphere in the town next day.

Mr. Sisson said: "We found there was a passionate need for something to happen as a result of this visit so that we do not go away and leave them with a vacuum. They have given us a feeling of deep responsibility and commitment and we have made a solemn pledge not to let them down."

The third phase will begin with a meeting on November 12 and the formation of an organizing committee for the promotion next April.

The Barnsley venture Mr. Sisson said, was a new departure for the book industry and was being conducted in much the same way as overseas trade delegations worked in export markets. If the experiment is a success, BMCC's aim is to develop a series of regional promotions based on the Barnsley experience.

To finish, here is a sobering thought: BMC statistics show that only 2 per cent of leisure spending is on books, compared with 30 per cent on drink; and that is a national figure, not Barnsley's. Enterprising entrepreneurs might think about that.

Editor withdraws action

An action for libel brought by Sir Larry Lamb, editor of the Sun newspaper, and News Group Newspapers Ltd, against Associated Newspapers Ltd, was withdrawn in the Fifth Court yesterday.

Mr. Roy Beldam, QC, for Mr. Gregory, told Mr. Justice Eristow: "This action was brought by the plaintiffs following a complaint by Mr. Gregory to the Press Council regarding

a report in the Sun newspaper on June 19, 1978, purporting to be written by a Sun reporter."

Mr. Gregory's complaint was against the reporter. He is glad to be able to make it clear that it was never his intention to suggest personal impropriety on the part of Sir Larry Lamb."

He added that the staff employed by News Group Newspapers were not responsible for the sources of the report.

The Tragedy of the
Old and Frail

Feeling sorry's not enough.
That's why your interest and action are needed
—and why Help the Aged mounts a special campaign

Over 8 million old people await the hardships of another winter with justified trepidation. Fourteen in every hundred are physically handicapped. Four in every hundred are housebound, all the time. 496,000 live alone. Because the number of those who live beyond 75 is steadily increasing, so therefore are the problems of frailty. Help the Aged believes that its task is primarily to help the elderly stay fit and lead active, fulfilling lives. That when you are old and too frail to cope on your own you have a right to expect some help from those who are more active. As the number of frail old people grows the social services are less and less able to provide the help that is needed.

This is why voluntary initiative and concern are wanted.

The problem of the old is typical of that of a widow of 77, living alone in a flat unsuited to the physical disability of arthritis and failing eyesight. She finds the five flights of stairs a trial, shopping a burden. She skimps on food and heat, so her health deteriorates faster than it should. She is lonely and often depressed. She knows of no solution.

Our 78-year-old Mr. White, who is "marooned" in a tower block—afraid of the unreliable lift, and of vandals, and not eating properly. Almost all his time is spent brooding and despairing alone, sitting in an upright chair.

The silent people. They have no spokesman, no union, no public voice. So age and frailty (and pride) impose a silence that masks their suffering. And as cash gets shorter and more people live longer and less and less gets done, their plight gets remorselessly worse.

What has been done—and needs to be done

For nearly 20 years Help the Aged has pioneered practical work for the elderly: hundreds of welfare projects all over Britain; initiated the provision of over 11,000 flats; given significant resources for over 200 day centres; provided thousands of housebound people with regular life in volunteer staffed minibuses equipped to serve the disabled; continued to work in over sixty developing countries; funded research and rehabilita-

tion work; and published the helpful monthly magazine "Yours", to assist old people.

Above all we have campaigned with one basic aim: to enable the elderly to live the active and fulfilling lives to which they are entitled, and therefore to assist them in the problems of health, housing, loneliness and deprivation that comes to many of them.

Some of the work for which we need your help

- ★ More flat and residential homes, to relieve those enduring cold, damp and extreme difficulty.
- ★ Equipment for homes donated to us, or in need of essential furniture and fittings.
- ★ Day Hospital Centres, where those in need of regular treatment can get it while living in their own homes.
- ★ Research to improve the health of the frail.
- ★ Many more minibuses.
- ★ Mobile centres.
- ★ More day centres for the lonely.

Send a donation and ask for an informative brochure. Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room TSA, FREEPOST, London W1E 7JZ. (No stamp needed)

HELP the AGED
help the frail

Navy patrol boat
in 30-knot
crash, court told

A Royal Navy patrol boat crashed into a stone breakwater at speed in thick fog, it was stated at a court martial at Portsmouth yesterday. Five people were injured, none seriously.

The patrol boat, HMS Sabre, approached harbour at Alderney, in the Channel Islands, at 30 knots with visibility down to a few hundred yards, the court was told. The breakwater was seen about 200 yards away, and despite emergency action the skipper could not prevent the boat from hitting it.

Lieutenant William Andrew, serving at the shore base, HMS Osprey, in Portland, was charged with hazing the ship by negligence. He was also charged with negligently performing his duty by failing to supervise the navigation of the boat. He pleaded not guilty to both charges.

The court was told that the acting navigation officer was a midshipman who had been in the navy for only 11 months and that Lieutenant Andrew failed to brief him fully.

Lieutenant Commander Norman Green, for the prosecution, said visibility deteriorated rapidly towards the end of HMS Sabre's voyage from Portland to Alderney.

Andrew ordered a change of course and Commander Green was charged with not doing so. He was also charged with not being aware of the ship was doing about 30 knots, and even though he knew the breakwater was less than five miles ahead.

The hearing continues today.

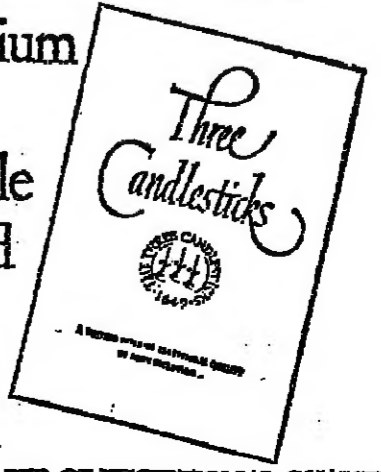
Stirling Moss charged

Stirling Moss, aged 51, the former racing driver of Shepherd Street, Mayfair, was charged in London yesterday, with causing criminal damage to a car owned by Mr. John Kite, of Redhill, Surrey, on October 9. He was bailed to appear at Bow Street court on October 19.

QUALITY PAPER SEEKS WRITERS.

Three Candlesticks, a writing paper of substance, seeks letter-writers whose art transcends that of the "Yours in haste" school, lest the medium overwhelm the message.

Its crisp, laid sheets are available in two sizes and in White, Blue and Golden Maize, each sheet bearing the Three Candlesticks watermark date of 1649.



A WRITING PAPER OF EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY
BY JOHN DICKINSON.

© 1980 A Dickinson Robinson Group Product

HOME NEWS

Warning of 100% rate rise in town that has overspent £2.3m

From Ronald Kershaw

Barnsley

The ratepayers of Barnsley, South Yorkshire, are facing the possibility of a doubling of their rates in the next financial year.

Barnsley Borough Council has been told that the treasurer's department's budget estimate for 1981-82 is £79m, some £5.6m more than government guidelines. Expected rises in the South Yorkshire county rate and water and sewerage charges are likely to increase by more than 100 per cent.

The Labour-controlled council is blaming government policies, including the squeeze on public expenditure, and fears commercial and industrial difficulties.

In the current year Barnsley is £2.3m in deficit, comprising £800,000 overspending in the year and £1.5m which is Barnsley's share of the government's £200m reduction in public expenditure.

Councillor Ronald Fisher, for Labour, said last night: "If something is done about the £2.3m it would mean a 65 per cent increase in rates next year, about 73 or 74 per cent."

If the £2.3m deficit is carried forward to the next financial year you are talking about between 85 and 90 per cent increase in rates, and that is only the Barnsley metropolitan borough, excluding county and water and sewerage costs.

That would make more than a 100 per cent rate increase. Barnsley councillors are considering cuts in spending. A reduction of £5m in education

costs has been mentioned, but even reductions of that magnitude are not expected to avoid a huge rate increase.

Councillor Fisher said: "Circumstances are severe. Basically it is the present Conservative government policy of squeezing public expenditure."

If there are cuts in services it will affect some people but if there is a 100 per cent increase in rates it will affect everybody and jeopardize industry, so that they will not be able to guarantee employment for the majority of people who are now employed."

Mr Robin Gibson, secretary of the Barnsley Chamber of Commerce, agreed that a doubling of rates would be fatal to some companies. He said: "Some companies are operating on such thin margins, and this could be the final nail in the coffin."

Councillor Jack Crosby, one of the 18 opposition members on the council of 66, said that this should start in the reduction of council committees.

"One general purposes committee lasted two and a half years and cost £48,000. It was a waste of money. It should have been a sub-committee of the council."

Councillor Alan Billings told a conference of trade union and Labour party delegates that there had been a 40 per cent increase in rates in the present year and to stand still in the next financial year rates would have to increase by 35 to 40 per cent.

Prison union ultimatum after pay cut threat

Leaders of 21,000 prison officers involved in a dispute over meal allowances have set a deadline of noon today for the Home Office to withdraw a "provocative" document.

The document has been sent to prison governors advising them that prison officers could lose pay for refusing to carry out certain duties.

Mr David Evans, the assistant general secretary of the Prison Officers' Association, said last night: "We have decided what we will do if the document is not withdrawn, but we are not releasing any details."

The ultimatum was delivered yesterday at a meeting between the association and the Home Office prison department. The officers' leaders are to meet Lord Belstead, Under-Secretary of State, on Thursday to discuss the dispute. It will be the first official contact with a minister since Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, refused arbitration.

Since the dispute broke out last Tuesday prison officers have been staging a campaign of industrial sanctions. The most serious effect has been that some new prisoners are being refused admission to prisons and boroals.

They are being housed in police stations, which has led Mr James Jardine, the Police Federation chairman, to issue a warning that the extra burden being placed on police officers could pose a threat to law and order.

Peter Hennessy contrasts Ottawa and Whitehall
Canada sheds clutter of secrecy

A visit to Canada's federal capital can be a deeply unimpressive experience for a Whitehall watcher accustomed to learning what scraps he can from the most secretive administrative system this side of the Iron Curtain.

The first surprise is to find that a request for a Civil Service briefing on Canada's steps towards freedom of information produces a team of eight senior civil servants, all of whom agree to speak on the record.

A state of near shock was in when Mr Stephen Shelly, Senior Counsel to the Department of Justice, says of Bill C-43, the freedom of information measure now before the Canadian House of Commons, which he helped to draft: "It does have a positive and attractive side for the Government" as it enables officials to talk to journalists before they write.

The reason why Mr Shelly could make that claim in an open interview, although Bill C-43 will not reach the statute book before next summer at the earliest, is that all federal civil servants since last November have been covered by guidelines instructing them to behave as if freedom of information were already law.

The Ottawa bureaucracy is well on the way to cleansing itself of the secretive constitutionally clutter bequeathed to it by Whitehall.

Mr Dennis Orchard, Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet for Security and Intelligence, another participant in the briefing, is a long observer of the British system.

Asked why Whitehall is so different in its insistence on blanket secrecy from the



Mr Francis Fox: 'Holding government accountable'

of the Privy Council Office (the equivalent of Whitehall's Cabinet Office) have been touring departments for the past year conducting "workshops" for civil servants on the guidelines and the eventual implementation of freedom of information.

Mr Orchard and Mr Auger say their visits have been met with concern, if not resistance, as Ottawa bureaucrats like their equivalents the world over, prefer a quiet life.

Mr D'Arcy Finn, Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet for Security and Intelligence, another participant in the briefing, is a long observer of the British system.

Asked why Whitehall is so different in its insistence on blanket secrecy from the

Ottawa bureaucracy it said, he replied: "The reason is as much geographical as anything else. The position of the little island and the closeness in relation to potential enemies means that the Government has waited to place to the west. We have not been exposed to the threats you have. One of the other things that distinguish your public service from ours is the fact that in the United Kingdom you work for more from convention than we do, which is a specially important factor in operating freedom of information in the United Kingdom."

The way round that is the legislative route to build your code in a form whereby you will know what you stand on. And you do not have to worry about precedent winding away precedent."

As we made our farewells, Mr Orchard completed Orchard's assault on your correspondence nervous system by handing him a list of Mr Trudeau's Cabinet committees. It is not the kind of leak of which one dreams in London. The Canadian Prime Minister had rebuffed them in July.

The Trudeau Cabinet released its paper on access to information legislation last June. In it the Secretary of State for Canada, Mr Francis Fox, wrote: "The basic purpose is to support democratic government, policy, to hold government accountable for what it does, and to vote in an informed way."

Placing that statement before the senior civil servants responsible for what Whitehall calls its "freedom of information policy" would be like holding a crucifix to Dracula.

Transplant allegation on TV condemned

By Angela Pittman
Health Service Correspondent

Surgeons in Britain might be removing organs from patients who, although certified dead, could recover if their organs were not removed. It was alleged last night of February, the BBC television programme.

The programme was condemned as irresponsible by Professor Bryan Jennett, professor of neurosurgery at Glasgow University, who said it would lead to a reduction in the organs available for transplantation.

If the royal colleges' code of practice on brain death drawn up in 1976, was conscientiously followed there was no danger of organs being "removed" prematurely, he said.

He and other professors and surgeons, including Lord Smith, who had chaired a working party on kidney transplants this year, had written to Sir Ian Trishman, director general of the BBC, protesting that the programme would cause alarm.

Paraphrasing a two-year survey carried out in nine hospitals in the United States, which showed that of 165 patients who met the clinical criteria of brain death, 14 survived.

If a patient was declared as dead, his condition could change rapidly.

Mr Richard Lindley, the programme's investigator, said that the concept of brain death was essential for any country carrying out transplants. It enabled a doctor to say that a

person was dead: even if his heart was still working. It meant that a patient's organs were preserved in a condition up to the moment that a donor switched off a ventilating machine.

Mr Lindley, however, several American protest who claimed that the high code of practice on death brain death was inadequate. It suggested that doctors should rely solely on clinical tests and not on the use of electroencephalograms (EEG) which could detect, he said, even when the characteristics of life were absent.

The collaborative survey of the United States showed many of the doctors who brain death did not carry all the tests recommended in the United States and in British code of practice.

They also diagnosed death 25 cases without being at the bedside of the patient. Professor Sennett said the use of EEGs would not in the case of a patient who had taken drugs, and that he had colleagues had not sold or read about any that made them believe tests were inadequate.

Mr Michael Bessie, surgeon in charge of kidney transplants at Guy's Hospital in London, said he was "fired" at the possible effect the programme. The stipulation kidneys would be sent and patients would be let vegetables. Because relatives would no longer allow support machines to switched off.

Mercia TV job for Mrs Williams

By Kenneth Gosling

Mrs Shirley Williams, former Secretary of State for Education and Science, has accepted an unpaid, part-time directorship with Mercia Television, one of the three contenders for the Midlands independent television franchise. She declined offers of the posts of chairman or deputy chairman.

In a letter to the company released yesterday, she said that she could not accept either offer "in view of the tremendous demands on my time, both in my work on unemployment and my political commitments."

But it was made clear at a press conference in London that the door will remain open for Mrs Williams to play a part in programme-planning if the company wins the franchise.

Mr Brian Walden, current affairs controller for Mercia, said it had been felt that if Mrs Williams was to be invited to join the company it should be as chairman.

She was offered the post because she had, he said, an absolute sense of obligation, was wholly scrupulous, never told lies, was universally respected and was brilliant in a number of spheres.

The company had a chairman and Mrs Williams would not be a "chairman in waiting"; but if, subsequently, her circumstances changed, a number of things could be discussed. "There are no options closed."

Mercia, ATV, the existing contractor, and Midlands Television, the other applicant, will be the first groups to be interviewed by the Independent Broadcasting Authority next week. Mrs Williams will be in the Mercia team.

Curb urged on mock auctions

By Robin Young

Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Trading standards officers are concerned at an "alarming increase" in mock auctions, where various deceptions are employed to induce customers to buy shoddy or useless goods.

Mr David Baker, principal standards officer in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, wants local authorities to cooperate in compiling a dossier on people who conduct, assist or promote the mock auctions.

The files would include photographs and descriptions of individuals, particulars of their vehicles, aliases, associates, known places of trade and court convictions.

Seven "resident" mock auctions operate in a private part of the Petticoat Lane market area of Tower Hamlets on Sunday. Several traders are known to continue their activities elsewhere during the week.

The Petticoat Lane auctions, each employing between three and six people, can take up to £1,000.

Last Christmas the auctioneers also invaded the West End of London, using short-leased shops in Kensington High Street and Oxford Street. Auctions were conducted behind closed doors, and once outside customers frequently found boxed goods they had been sold were faulty.

Under the Mock Auctions Act 1961, penalties up to a £1,000 fine and three months' imprisonment can be imposed on summary conviction, or up to two years' imprisonment on indictment.

Mock auctioneers when prosecuted usually choose to be tried on indictment, knowing that it could be at least two years before their case comes to court.

American schemes outlined for exploiting coal sources

By Pearce Wright

Science Editor

Some important differences separate the research and development work of the United States and British industries for greater exploitation of coal after the 1990s.

The reasons for the varying approaches were explained yesterday by Dr Roland Schmitt, of the General Electric Company of America, in a lecture in London on the future of coal-based electricity generation in the United States.

He described three important projects that would increase coal-using efficiency. One is an Anglo-American development of a process devised by a research group of the National Coal Board.

The second is an invention by power engineers in the United States known as the integrated gasification combined cycle plant, or IGCC, for electricity generation. The third is a novel design of electrochemical fuel cell, called a molten carbonate battery.

Dr Schmitt says more coal was burnt in the United States last year for electricity generation—more than 405 million

tonnes—than was produced in the whole of Western Europe. Forecasts made in 1970 that the share of coal in electricity generation would fall from 46 to 27 per cent in 1990 have been revised. Present plans allow for half of American electricity to come from coal.

The introduction of new techniques, such as power stations designed on the IGCC concept for converting coal to electricity, provides a greater immediate attraction for cutting imported oil than other schemes, such as converting coal into synthetic fuel.

That differs from the British ideas for building "complexes", or installations adjacent to coalfields which convert the coal into a variety of synthetic fuels, chemical feedstocks and sources of gas and electricity.

Dr Schmitt said that the processes for more efficient combustion of coal suited the conditions in the United States. The work with the NCB on which pulverized coal is mixed with hot pressurized air and limestone particles to make it behave like a fluid, has environmental advantages over conventional furnaces.

Australia flights sought

By Arthur Reed

Air Correspondent

British Caledonian Airways yesterday placed an application with the Civil Aviation Authority in London to fly between Britain and Australia, a route that has been traditionally dominated by British Airways and the Australian national airline, Qantas.

Although it would not say what the cost of its flights would be, Caledonian promised that its fares would be "competitive" if the licence was granted.

All applications by airlines to fly alongside BA and Qantas between Britain and Australia have been blocked in the past, largely because of the protectionist policies of the Australian Government.

Mr Adam Thomson, chairman of Caledonian, said yesterday that he thought the political climate was right for a new initiative.

Caledonian made its first application for a licence on the route as long ago as 1972. Yesterday the airline said it was looking at opportunities in Australia for helicopter, hotel and package holiday operations.



WITH 12,000
MILES BETWEEN
SERVICES,
METRO RULES
THE BAYS.

gation
led

[illegible]

First visit to Italy by the Queen since 1961

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Oct. 13

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrive here tomorrow for their first visit to Italy since May 1961. They will have an audience with the Pope and go to Pompeii before making a short stop in Sicily on their way to visit Magergh countries. They will be here during the week-end, the closing stages of the formation of new government. The completion of another coalition is not likely until the weekend, as the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will probably not meet two different governments during their three-day visit.

It is known in any way connected with Italy's material fortunes; they will be the guests of President Perini, the head of state, whose office is expected to rise and fall of administration.

For his constitutional power in choosing the Prime Minister.

"The visit is in return for that made last month by Queen Saragat." In 1965. The one northern city the Queen and Duke will visit is Genoa.

The minister in attendance will be the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister will have talks with Senator Emilio Colombo, the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the outgoing Government.

Some heavy rain in Rome are threatening the more colourful aspects of the visit, which include an escort of mounted guards from the Carabinieri and a helicopter for the last stage of the drive from the airport to Rome.



Herr Fritsch (left) and Herr Reinders sharing a joke in the dock while awaiting sentence.

Jail for six Lorenz kidnappers

Berlin, Oct. 15.—A West Berlin court jailed six urban guerrillas for terms of between five and 15 years today on charges which included the kidnapping of a leading conservative politician.

Two of the accused—Ralf Reinders, aged 31, and Till Meyer, aged 36—each received 15-year sentences for their part in the abduction in February, 1975, of Herr Peter Lorenz, the Christian Democratic leader in West Berlin.

But Herr Reinders and another accused, Andreas Vogel, aged 24, were acquitted of the murder of Herr Günter von Drenkmann, West Berlin's chief judge, in the previous November.

The trial, which lasted two and a half years, was the most important hearing of its kind since the leaders of the Baader-Meinhof guerrilla group were convicted in Stuttgart in 1977.

All six defendants were found guilty of belonging to the outlawed left-wing Socialist Movement, an offshoot of the Baader-Meinhof group.

Ronald Fritsch, aged 28, was jailed for 13 years and three months for his role in the kidnapping, and Gerald Kloepper, aged 28, for 11 years on the same grounds. Herr Vogel was sentenced to 10 years on the same charge.

A five-year sentence was passed on Fritz Teufel, aged 36, the only defendant not con-

victed of the kidnapping. He was found guilty of belonging to a criminal organization, robbery and illegal possession of firearms.

Herr Lorenz was abducted and held in a cellar for six days before being released in exchange for five West German extremists who were freed from jail and flown to South Yemen.

Herr Reinders and Herr Teufel were among prisoners whose release was demanded by a gang which hijacked an Air France aircraft to Entebbe, Uganda, in June, 1976. The hijack hostages were freed in a raid by Israeli commandos.

—Reuter

Russia may be ending 'détente exercise'

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, Oct. 13

Air Max Kampelman, the chief United States delegate to the European security and cooperation review conference, today voiced "the profound disappointment" felt among the delegates over new East German proposals. These concern the timetable of the preliminary meeting when the main conference at ministerial level is scheduled to open here next month.

Twice today put down a series of questions designed to shed more light on the new Soviet block proposals, to which the East Germans said they would reply later.

But Western diplomats are warning that the proposals have inspired hopes so uncompromising that it appears that Moscow has decided to cut its losses over the new proposals.

The theory is based on the idea that the Russians believe recent international tension, and events like Poland, make the operation too costly. But Western diplomats still hope the Soviet Union will not abandon the European détente exercise so dramatically.

The preliminary meeting goes into its sixth week: there is now complete deadlock over what the West and East want for a timetable at the second round of talks. The Helsinki accords, originally scheduled to begin at ministerial level on November 11.

Five weeks of stalled talks have not helped build confidence. Last Friday, when East Germany, obviously acting for the Soviet Union, put down timetable pro-

posals so flagrantly rigid, and composed to the West's requirement, as to provoke the most pessimistic Western reactions. The timetable would not permit any real debate and reduce the conference to a farce, it was observed.

Instead of now going back to the drawing boards, the delegates, it appears will stay on. The Russians could pull back somewhat if they decide to take into account the negative reaction provoked and the threat of a permanent boycott by the majority of the 32 nations at the conference, and perhaps some of the seven members from the socialist block.

The blow was all the more unexpected as all the delegates attended a 10-hour working group meeting, nuride the "straitjacket" of national delegations, in an effort to unblock the procedural talks. The next day the Russians launched their offensive.

Western delegates maintain the Soviet Union has retaliated against the "yellow book," an East German proposal for a conference documents arising out of the first review conference, which laid down a mutually acceptable timetable.

It is not therefore for the West to expect any compromise proposals in a futile bid to accommodate the Russians, the delegates emphasized.

The East German proposal would limit the West less than two weeks to discuss vital issues like the human rights violations of the Helsinki accords, while allowing the Western block to bring issues earlier than foreseen discussions on new proposals for détente and disarmament.

Nuclear weapons talks fail to get under way

Geneva, Oct. 13.—Delegations from the United States and the Soviet Union failed to arrive for preliminary talks on limiting tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, which were thought likely to start here today.

The agreement to hold the talks was announced on September 25 after Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and Mr. Edmund Muskie, the United States Secretary of State, met in London. But no statement issued then made it clear that the two countries were unable to agree on an agenda for the Geneva meeting.

United States officials said they did not know when the team, led by Mr. Spurgeon Keeny, Deputy Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, would arrive, or where the talks would be held.

But they said they would not say who would lead its delegation or when it would arrive. Sources on both sides said the meeting was unlikely to start before Wednesday.

The talks were to hold it was the first new arms control initiative from the two powers,

since they signed Salt 2 (Strategic arms limitation treaty) in June, 1979.

Lums offered Dr. Joseph Luns, the Nato Secretary-General, said in an interview published today that the alliance was determined to reduce the number of United States Pershing and cruise missiles it deployed in West Europe if the Soviet cut back its SS20 missiles (Reuters reports from Paris). This is subject to a condition," he told *Le Quotidien* de Paris.

Dr Luns said Nato would abide by its decision to site 108 Pershing and 464 cruise missiles in five West European countries. But he said the alliance failed to reduce its deployment of SS20s. The Soviet Union had finally come to terms with the Nato decision taken in Brussels last December.

The Russians are now compelled to negotiate. Today they have more than 200 SS20s, deployed. We shall see what they will do. I believe they are serious because they realize that their own missile will come within the range of the Nato missiles."—R.

Moscow defends East German currency rules

Moscow, Oct. 13.—*Pravda* reported today that new East German currency regulations for Western visitors did not make the slightest change in the agreement, but were intended to restrict currency speculation in West Berlin.

East Germany today introduced currency regulations which would allow Western visitors to use West Berlin marks for a minimum of 25 East German marks (5.75%) a day. The measures were announced without warning last Thursday.

Walter J. Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, described the measures (yesterday) as an attempt to shut East Germany off from Western in-banknote traffic and to weaken the breach of the Helsinki agreement, which provided for a free flow of people and information between East and West.

After the introduction of the new regulations, the daily stream of visitors crossing the Berlin Wall slowed to a trickle today.—Reuter.

Colonel killed by gunmen in Basque country

San Sebastian, Oct. 13.—Guns thought to be Basque separatists killed an Army officer here today, bringing to 90 the number of political killings in the Basque country this year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lorenzo Moto Rodriguez, aged 61, was shot by three men.

He was in the Engineering Corps and was the local representative of the Army Orphans' Fund.

He was the eleventh person to be killed in the Basque country in the past two weeks in an outbreak of violence coinciding with autonomy talks in Madrid between the Spanish Government and the Basque home-rule administration.

Reuter.

Forest fire deaths

Barcelona, Oct. 13.—Four people have died in forest fires that have destroyed more than 25,000 acres of woodland on Spain's Mediterranean coast.

Mediterranean tourism threatens rare species

From Mario Mediano
Athens, Oct. 13

Rare Mediterranean animals, including the monk seal and the marine turtle, are threatened with extinction because of the increasing interference of mass tourism and over-population of their habitats.

Experts from the 18 Mediterranean countries are working in Athens this week under the auspices of the United Nations environment programme to agree on the creation of protected areas and marine reserves where these vulnerable species will be able to feed and breed in peace.

A conference working paper prepared by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, expressed grave concern about the survival of the remaining 500 to 1,000 monk seals now living in the eastern Mediterranean, especially in the Aegean, in scattered communities.

"The survival or extinction of the monk seal", said the report, "is largely dependent on the action of the Mediterranean countries: they can choose to save it or let it slide into extinction."

It has been established that because of the takeover of beaches by man, the monk seal, which is highly sensitive to

human disturbance, is no longer able to mate and reproduce in peace. The result is a steady decline of its numbers, estimated at 13 per cent a year.

Tourism is also affecting the marine turtle, which can no longer find secluded beaches to lay its eggs. The eggs must be protected until the young are hatched. The marine turtle is also threatened by the souvenir industry.

Other endangered animals are the Corsican red deer which has become extinct in Corsica, though not in Sardinia; the Dalmatian pelican, the speckled salamander, chameleons, frogs and several reptiles.

Coastal or marine plants are also threatened and Greece is a case in point with 670 endemic species. Plants (common to Mediterranean countries) there are already three species extinct, 23 endangered, and 36 vulnerable.

Experts have suggested that the establishment of reserves for mammals and birds would also protect reptiles, amphibians, reptiles and plants.

The conference will seek agreement on the technical guidelines for the selection, establishment, and management of protected areas, so that when the Mediterranean experts meet again in Cannes next year they will be ready to consider the first draft of an agreement.

Fold the smaller seat down and two



(X)MIL CONSTANT 56 MPH (58.3 FMPG @ 48L/100 KM), COLESTAT 75 MPH 41.7 MPG (6.8L/100 KM),
HSL 72 MPG (5.5L/100 KM), CONSTANT 75 MPH 32.9 MPG (7.5L/100 KM). *FOLDING BEACH SEAT
CORR DEALER IN THE YELLOW PAGES FOR FLEET SALES RING 021-779 6525 EXT. 2662.



METRO
A BRITISH CAR TO BEAT
THE WORLD.

Do you know about Viceroy's engine?

The new Vauxhall Viceroy is built around a remarkably smooth 6-cylinder 2.5 litre engine, that produces 114bhp. It incorporates features like hydraulic tappets to reduce maintenance, and is designed to give high efficiency and silky power.

Do you know how Viceroy performs?

Viceroy has a top speed of over 110mph and it reaches 60mph in just 11.5 seconds. At motorway speed it's practically silent because executives like to hear themselves think. But although it's a luxury express, Viceroy isn't profligate. At a steady 56mph it can achieve 33.2mpg.

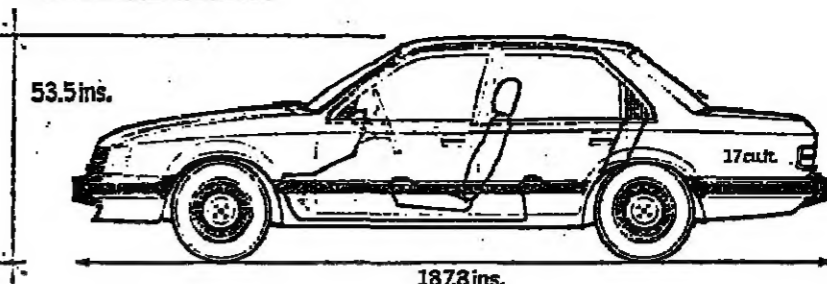
Do you know that all Vauxhalls are praised for their sheer driver appeal?

We see no reason why company executives shouldn't enjoy their driving. All Vauxhalls have excellent handling. It's designed in, and the new Viceroy is no exception. With independent front suspension with MacPherson struts, coil springs and a refined live rear axle, located by four trailing links, Viceroy gives a smooth ride and precise, light steering.

It's roadholding puts Viceroy in the forefront of cars in this class. We can arrange for you to try a Viceroy soon, to prove it for yourself.

Do you know about Viceroy's spaciousness?

Viceroy is long, sleek and low. And its interior space makes four or five top people very comfortable. But Viceroy is still compact enough to hustle easily through heavy traffic. We can arrange for you to see for yourself. Just contact your local Vauxhall dealer.



If it's your job to know about cars, how much do you know about the new Vauxhall Viceroy?

Do you know where Viceroy fits in the Vauxhall range?



Viceroy is designed to complete the Vauxhall top of the line executive range. It slots very neatly between the Carlton 2000's starting at £6098 and the Royales starting at £10,524. It also means that Vauxhall now have five entirely individual cars in this sector, including the roomy Carlton Estate. Most manufacturers just offer you different engines and different specifications. Vauxhall offer you different cars.

Do you know about Viceroy's luxury specification?

Naturally a car in this class is designed to pamper its driver. Viceroy is no exception. There isn't room here to detail all the features. For that you'll need the new Viceroy brochure, but here are a few items to tempt you.

POWER ASSISTED STEERING	CENTRAL DOOR LOCKING	ADJUSTABLE HEIGHT DRIVER'S SEAT	LAMINATED SCREEN	PUSHBUTTON RADIO STEREO CASSETTE PLAYER	QUARTZ CLOCK	ADJUSTABLE FRONT HEAD RESTRAINTS	READY CONTROL DRIVER'S DOOR HINGE	HEAD AND NECK-OUT WARNING BUZZER	4-SPEED BLONDERAY
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Do you know the value of Vauxhall's Master Hire Leasing system?

Many people who have to buy and run company cars have found that the Vauxhall Master Hire Leasing system is a very effective method of controlling costs and improving cash flow. For more information, ring (0582) 21122 Ext. 8332.

Do you know how up to date the Vauxhall range now is?

With the introduction of Viceroy, Vauxhall have now launched a series of new cars in the last 5 years, making the range one of the most modern in the country. Chevettes, Astras, Cavaliers, Carltons, the new Viceroy, and the Royales. With different engines and body styles, there are over 30 Vauxhalls to choose from.

Do you know that more and more people are changing to Vauxhall's prestige cars?

Vauxhall's penetration into the executive car market is steadily increasing. More and more business people are working out costs and finding that Vauxhall can give them more luxury per pound.

Do you know about the really intelligent deals you can make with your Vauxhall dealer?

Short term price cutting is one way of moving cars out of showrooms, but we know that people who buy company cars have longer term concerns. Let us talk to you about the kind of sensible, realistic package we can put together for you on the new Viceroy, or any other cars in the Vauxhall range. It might be special interest rates, guaranteed buy-back prices, service deals or whatever we can tailor to your needs.

Do you know the number to ring?

VAUXHALL H.Q.	LUTON	(0582) 426295
FLEET REGIONAL INFORMATION CENTRES	SHEFFIELD	(0742) 28786
	EDINBURGH	(031) 337 3261
	BRISTOL	(0272) 299835
	ANTRIM	(023841) 2291

YOU COULD ALSO RING YOUR LOCAL VAUXHALL DEALER'S 'FLEET LINE' OR WRITE TO: VAUXHALL MOTORS LTD., ROUTE 7586, PO BOX 3, KIMPTON RD., LUTON, BEDS. TEL: 82131.

PRICES QUOTED CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. INCLUDE CAR TAX AND VMT. DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES EXTRA. PERFORMANCE FIGURES AND MEASUREMENTS ARE MANUFACTURER'S D.O.E. FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES FOR THE VICEROY MANUAL SALOON (METRIC FIGURES IN BRACKETS): CONSTANT 56 MPH: 33.2 MPG (A.51/100 KM), CONSTANT 75 MPH: 25.3 MPG (D.31/100 KM), URBAN CYCLE: 20.8 MPG (B.56/100 KM). FOR VAUXHALL RENTAL CALL LUTON (0582) 21122 EXT. 8721. PERSONAL EXPORT ENQUIRIES (0582) 426197.

VAUXHALL



THE NEW VAUXHALL VICEROY: £7864

Options include tinted glass, sliding sun roof, alloy wheels as illustrated, automatic transmission and overdrive.

OVERSEAS

Mr Fraser steps up attack on Labour in face of hostile crowd

From Douglas Aitken
Melbourne, Oct 13

Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, faced a noisy crowd in Melbourne's city square today as he used a megaphone to shout criticism of the Labour Party's policies for the general election due to be held on Saturday.

The crowd of about 5,000 appeared to be anti-Government voters, although one of Labour's recent suggestions is that the Government has planted hecklers at Mr Fraser's rallies in an attempt to win sympathy for the Prime Minister and his Government.

The crowd was so noisy today that Mr Fraser abandoned plans to walk the few blocks back to the Windsor Hotel. He was driven in a short walk along the crowded upper level of the square.

In Sydney, Mr William Hayden, the leader of the Labour Party, attacked the Government's tactics. Mr Hayden, who himself was jostled at a rally in Melbourne on Saturday, said the Government parties had embarked on a "big lie" campaign.

He said the Government was distorting Labour's tax proposals and he repeated that Labour would not introduce a capital gains tax or wealth tax in its first term of office.

In his attack, Mr Fraser said that the Labour Party's programme was "an insolent challenge" to the Government's achievements. He said Labour would destroy Australia's international competitiveness and growth of employment, and reverse the trend of reduced inflation achieved over the past five years.

He said Labour's assault would be in three areas.

"The first is big spending and the capacity this has to destroy our achievements and jeopardize our future. The second is inflation—inflation induced by big spending, extravagant government, and deficient policy. The third assault on all Australians lies through the often-stated and more often repeated commitment by the Labour Party to new and higher taxation."

Mr Fraser's speech was his

strongest and most vitriolic of the campaign. He accused Mr Hayden of trying to withdraw at the eleventh hour from a commitment to wealth and capital gains taxes. "His deputy, Mr Lionel Bowen, has said that the Labour Party would collect \$1,500m (£750m) from a wealth tax," the Prime Minister said.

Mr Fraser said Labour's planned social contract between Government and the unions would not work.

Mr Hayden said the Liberal Party campaign was "a deliberate and desperate attempt to incite fear and mistrust, and he denied suggestions that Labour planned a tax on people's homes."

He said the Labour Party announced three months ago a policy supporting a Royal commission to investigate capital and its distribution in Australia. "Obviously we have to be in office before we can establish a Royal commission, and just as obviously, we have not written the terms of reference in advance."

"But there's no way we would ever suggest taxing people's family home or having a Royal commission to look at their bank books, or anything else like this. The idea is a malicious lie," Mr Hayden said.

The Liberal Party campaign on this subject is a total fabrication, he said, and a desperate attempt to incite fear and mistrust, he said.

Two important polls will be published on Wednesday, one in *The Age* newspaper, Melbourne, and one in *The Bulletin* magazine, which should indicate if support has swung back towards the Government after the Liberal's early lead.

Advertisement protest: The use of the Governor-General, the Australian representative in Australia, in a television election advertisement for the Liberal-National Party coalition Government caused an outcry from the opposition today.

Mr Hayden called the advertisement a "most improper use" of Sir Zelman Cowen, the Governor-General.

The film, which includes scenes of Sir Zelman with members of the coalition ministry, was used in a Liberal Party advertisement on Friday night.

—Agence France-Press.

SPORT

Golf Norman taken to the last hole by Lyle in matchplay final

By John Hennessy

Sandy Lyle, the British challenger for the world matchplay championship, sponsored by Suntory, was beaten on the last green by Greg Norman at Wentworth last evening, but this was no cause for nationalistic breast beating. It was a memorable match, played in splendid spirit, in splendid weather on one of the best courses in the world, looking its intricate best in spite of the recent ordeal by rain and hail.

Norman, of Australia, won by one hole. The final was a classic of its kind, with never more than two holes in it at any time over the full 36 holes. Both players showed that they had such a grasp of the match, and such a distance between him and his opponent. First it was Norman, then Lyle, then Norman, and they played half of the course in the afternoon and the other half in the morning. The match was a classic of its kind, with never more than two holes in it at any time over the full 36 holes.

From there on, it was a long, hard struggle as each player sought to expose a weakness in the other. But neither would yield until they reached the 12th, where suddenly Norman dominated the match with two holes. At the 12th (483 yards) he was "home with a drive and six iron, whereas Lyle, who needed a recovery shot, used his driver only 12 times throughout the whole day, but his shot was not pulled a two iron into the bunker on the 13th. At the next Norman put a seven iron to eight feet.

It was a disappointment that might have crushed a lesser man than Lyle, for all his tender 22 years, but he unhesitatingly drove to the next tee and thundered one smack down the middle. This time he was past Norman, but the Australian replied with a rapid, low, and accurate shot to within 20 yards of 50 of the flag. 580 yards from the tee, Lyle cut his drive from off the fairway a little, but such is his prodigious length, he was as near as no matter up with Norman. Lyle pitched to eight feet and holes it. Norman's putt was closer, but closer, and missed from three feet. So, nearly nine hours after setting



Lyle: no cause for disappointment in defeat.

off in the morning, it was all square yet again. Norman said later that he was so bummed up by now that he had to come down a club or two, and it was no wonder that he was able to smite a three wood into the last green (502 yards). Lyle, also, had meanwhile cut his drive, faded an eight iron round to the trees, well short, and needed three more. Norman had two putts from 15 feet for the title and the £30,000 prize money. This time his putt behaved itself. Lyle won £16,000. Both were a host of new friends and admirers and Norman, pipped on the post by Lyle last week for supremacy in the European order of merit, had proved a point.

Bernard Gallacher beat Peter Jacobson by two and one for third place and a cheque for £11,000.

International champions play Sweden at Windsor Park, Belfast. They will play on Saturday at the centre of their defence and may recall Nelson of Arsenal at left back.

England's new manager, yesterday called up the Leeds striker, Curtis, for the match against Turkey at Cardiff.

Welsh striker since the two sides met in a European championship qualifier 11 months ago in Cardiff, he has been a regular in the Welsh side.

He replaces Manchester United's Thomas, who withdrew after falling ill.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Scotland's new manager, Gordon Strachan, called up a host of new players.

Football

Souness is back as Stein shows his hand

By Stuart Jones

John Bond yesterday stayed to leave the East Anglian country, side and move to the city. With out hesitation, he accepted a seven year offer to become manager of Norwich City and the greatest honour in his career.

In replacing Malcolm Allison, he takes over a side languishing at the foot of the first division without a victory this season, yet he has the potential to become a manager of the future. What ever happens, Manchester City will always be remembered as the club that gave him his start, and although there are problems, they have enough ability to be great again, he added.

The problems, however, are said to be on the field of play. The two chairman spoke on the telephone last night to discuss the "staggering" difficulty of compensation. Although details were not available, Sir Arthur Smith, of Norwich, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

"We are not country cousins," Sir Arthur said, "and we will not be taken for a ride. John Bond will be released only if we receive adequate compensation for the remaining seven years of his contract." Norwich was understood to be asking for about £750,000. Sir Smith said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

'Country cousins' to le Bond go—at a price

By Stuart Jones

John Bond yesterday stayed to leave the East Anglian country, side and move to the city. With out hesitation, he accepted a seven year offer to become manager of Norwich City and the greatest honour in his career.

In replacing Malcolm Allison, he takes over a side languishing at the foot of the first division without a victory this season, yet he has the potential to become a manager of the future. What ever happens, Manchester City will always be remembered as the club that gave him his start, and although there are problems, they have enough ability to be great again, he added.

The problems, however, are said to be on the field of play. The two chairman spoke on the telephone last night to discuss the "staggering" difficulty of compensation. Although details were not available, Sir Arthur Smith, of Norwich, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

"We are not country cousins," Sir Arthur said, "and we will not be taken for a ride. John Bond will be released only if we receive adequate compensation for the remaining seven years of his contract." Norwich was understood to be asking for about £750,000. Sir Smith said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. The day of the first division manager, Sir Arthur Smith, said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

sum if yesterday's talks are satisfactory. Mr Bond is expected to arrive in the city on Saturday, but he did not for any immediate changes. First priority is to build up a lot of Malcolm Allison's ideas, he said. "We came up together from days when we were in West Ham. He was the biggest I ever saw on my career and what I have achieved is down to him. Even though I will not be a success, I will be a success because of him."

Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached. Mr Bond said that he had reached an agreement with the players' union, but it was unlikely to be reached.

S Koreans hold 46,000 'hooligans'

From Jacqueline Reditt
Seoul, Oct 13

More than 46,000 people, most of them alleged "hooligans", have been detained by the martial law authorities in South Korea since August.

A spokesman for the Special Committee for National Security Measures announced today that 40,570 hooligans, 1,155 extortionists and 4,000 drug peddlars, smugglers and habitual gamblers, had been rounded up in the last two months in an anti-crime campaign.

The committee, set up after the military take-over last May and headed by President Chun Doo Hwan, was given the task of purging South Korea of all corrupt and criminal elements.

The purges have been carried out vigorously, although most publicity has been given to politicians, businessmen and journalists, today's announcement made it clear that the purges have had far reaching effects on all strata of society.

The committee spokesman said that nearly 30,000 of those picked up by the authorities had been sent to military units to be reeducated. The majority, after showing "clear signs of correction", had been allowed to return home, but more than 6,000 had been sent to labour camps for further spells of reformation. More than 200 had been arrested a second time for further reformation, and 2,210 "hardened cases" had been arrested prior to court martial.

The spokesman added that, although 124 people were sent to the military, the two-month-old anti-crime purge had virtually wiped out hooliganism and other street crimes.

Some 154 leading underworld figures were among those arrested and a further 1,052 were described as members of violent groups. But the majority of the detained were simply classified as "ordinary hooligans".

Boat people return for relatives

From David Watts
Singapore, Oct 13

The secret departure of six Vietnamese refugees from an island off the north-east coast of Malaysia is causing concern in Malaysia over possible political repercussions.

The six left the island of Pulau Bidong early this month in an apparent attempt to return to Vietnam and bring out their relatives. They took a boat from the refugee camp on the island, which is run by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, leaving a note for other refugees outlining the purpose of their journey.

Through the reason for their departure may be perfectly genuine, there is growing concern that the Vietnamese Government may see it as an attempt by Malaysia to send its refugees back to Vietnam.

That concern is heightened by the delicate state of relations between the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) and Vietnam.

The six Vietnamese got away in spite of Malaysian security checks on the island and patrols by the Malaysian Navy which have been stepped up recently in an attempt to stop pirate attacks on Vietnamese refugee boats.

The first cases of Vietnamese refugees, secretly returning to their homeland to smuggle out their relatives, were reported in 1978, and last year there were said to have been 12 Vietnamese involved in such attempts,

as those Australian West
Indies and Pakistan
batters who came to England
last year. They are not
men cricket to Lancashire
nationally, but more and more
(they) learn a lot, so do the
Westons who go, whether or
not West Indies's help, to
Australia. They do cheap runs
Grade cricket in Australia. In
any, particularly, the wickets
are fast and it is a tough
lot.

WASH RACKETS

UCKLAND: New Zealand Open
championship. Men's quarter-final
1st New Zealand 100-100
2nd Australia beat 1st New Zealand
by 100 runs. Men's semi-final
1st New Zealand 100-100
2nd Australia beat 1st New Zealand
by 100 runs. Men's final
1st New Zealand 100-100
2nd Australia beat 1st New Zealand
by 100 runs.

WASH RACKETS

UCKLAND: New Zealand Open
championship. Men's quarter-final
1st New Zealand 100-100
2nd Australia beat 1st New Zealand
by 100 runs. Men's semi-final
1st New Zealand 100-100
2nd Australia beat 1st New Zealand
by 100 runs. Men's final
1st New Zealand 100-100
2nd Australia beat 1st New Zealand
by 100 runs.

[illegible]

SWAMP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
SWAMP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
SWAMP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
SWAMP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
SWAMP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
SWAMP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81																			

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

ALSO RAN: 4-10 *Carroll*, *Wm. Tull*, 2nd, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412nd, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512nd, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612nd, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692nd, 693rd, 694th,

[illegible][illegible]

PARLIAMENT, October 13, 1980

Proposal for changes in tasks of councils

House of Lords

The Bill as drafted used such phrases as "having regard to" but the safeguards built into it were not enough. The Bill removed the county council powers they had to ask that applications should be treated as a county matter where the structure plan was involved.

Support for the amendment had been indicated by such bodies as the CBI, the British Property Federation, the County Landowners' Association, the NPS and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

Lord Evans of Cloughton (L) said that if Parliament believed in protecting the county strategy it must ensure that the public consultation or a right of direction, otherwise the whole structure could be destroyed by this section of the Bill.

Lord Stanley of Alderley said that the Bill should be kept as rigidly as possible and the proposed changes would be a disaster. Only that way would the needless and tragic waste of agricultural land be stopped.

Lady Stedman, for the Opposition, said the Government's proposal was a disaster. The framework of the planning policies as set out in the approved structure plan would be destroyed.

The Secretary of State ought to have the power to enable applications for planning permission to be referred to the county planning authorities. He also accepted one which placed the authority, when determining a planning application, to seek the achievement of the structure plan for the area.

Lord Bellwin, Under Secretary, said the Government accepted the amendment. The amendment would mean that the county council would be responsible for the services in question.

The scheme put forward (the amendment) is a non-starter. Having gone through the trauma of the 1973-74 reorganisation, it is a disaster to have another major upheaval such as acceptance of these amendments would mean particularly as it is an ill-thought-out one.

For every authority it would place, 10, or more, on the budgetary aspect alone made it totally impracticable.

The new clauses were withdrawn.

There was no dispute over the Government's intention to make the central planning authority a district council function, but there was widespread concern that the structure plan should be protected, said Lord Bellwin.

On Clause 75 (Distribution of planning functions between planning authorities) he moved the amendment to require district planning authorities to consult county planning authorities in the exercise of their powers before determining any application under the clause.

He said this dealt with the distinction between the county and district councils in the matter of applications for development control. The Government had said that strategic matters and matters for county councils. This amendment made clear how that strategic role could be exercised.

Ministry concerned over sale of fake car spares

The Minister of Transport was concerned at possible dangers to the public from the sale of fake car spares, mainly from the import of parts marked as being Ford, Ford, or other well-known brands, but which were in fact cheap copies.

Lord Lloyd, Lord in Waiting, said:

He was replying to Lord Crook (Lab) who had asked the Government was taking to deal with the imports.

Lord Lloyd said the minister had no evidence as to whether accidents had been caused by such imports but he was concerned at their possible dangers to the public.

The department had approached a number of companies whose products had been counterfeited.

Law Report October 13 1980

London boroughs fail to stop transfer of GLC houses

Brent London Borough Council and Others v Greater London Council

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Brandon and Lord Justice Ackner

The Court of Appeal dismissed appeals by eight London boroughs from the decision of the House of Lords in *Greater London Council v. Councils of the London Boroughs* (1979) 1 W.L.R. 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 294

Bernard Levin

Some talk of Alex

sand parasites from holes in the middle of a dirty desert, and there's Alex in full view of the troops—telling them the gleaming tip to bust it is— "Stone the bleeding you, Majesty!" says Archus, "but honestly, I don't know there's a chronic lack of water, and some of them are going about with tongues hanging out so far they could tread on them!" "Then drink beer!" Ale says, starting to giggle. "No, you can't expect to drink beer, for pity's sake! Look what the staff does to beer!"

22nd Pydnepsion,
227 BC

527 BC
I don't know where it was
and that's a fact. Here
in India, nothing is a
curry, nig-nogs wherever

look, sun so hot you can
egg an your head
Alexander's just spent
entire day, while the
Staff is sitting about
for orders, absolutely
and singing "Ship me
where East of Suez" or
over again. Eventually,

comes up to him and says that's all you wanted here, my goodness grat don't know why you ever to India in the first India?" says Ale "what are we doing in when the hell told the

go to India? Whoever I'll have his guts for strings." There's a silence, and then someone says: "But it was you, your &

you said 'Let's declare India'." Alexander let howl like he's been bit snake: "You shower-eyed bastards," he yells. I said, "Yes. Let's have more gun, dear."

William Frankel traces the political role of the Jews since the Whigs

up with you, Alexander, the bucket yesterday, to the end. It started ago, when he went on a the like of which around those parts been. "I know," he says one morning, "we a drinking contest—live's a cissy." This, I must watch; I drank but tonic-water, so as a clear head for the (which is a good de

than I can say for A-
who was completely ac-
before lunch on the fi-
and stayed that way thr-
— I reckon," he won-
sobbed up by the tim-
limental), not that any-
believe me. But with
eyes I saw Alexander
ferocious glint of war,
your durling it with w-
him—straight down th-
it went, and he was ca-
more before it had
spot. He was delicious

the week was out, as
comes two days later
given instructions that
passed out they were t
lading the juice, do
throat anyway. The do
nounced even dead the n
and beg the almighty
sign a death certificate
he'd died of a fever. A
of hypocrites the media

1st Skeirophorion
323 BC
They made the false
excuse for a last great
well, I suppose it's the
would have wanted to

ember
her?



Please do!

THE ROYAL UNITED KINGDOM BENEFICENT ASSOCIATION (Founded 1863)
Patron: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother

I'd like to help -- here's my contribution:

Name _____

Address _____

One final warning: Frenchman complains: straps of his *soutien-ga* too tight, call a *genda* once; the fellow is women's clothing.

You get a good class of in Hampstead, where an empirician boasts on a sh sign: "Reliable self-ser

High Glos

persons look up re
within its boundaries. I
Whitelaw, the Home Se
has decided that circum
are not yet sufficiently
tional for the county
itself "Royal Gloucester

The county council
ported by Charles Irving
MP for Cheltenham, and
otherwise; they appoint
Whitelaw to point out the
Prince Charles and P
And now have res
within the county, and

shire can call itself "on the strength of their having a place at Windsor. Whitelaw has ruled that it attracts a few more; it must remain County Garden Gloucestershire. has not presented at last

Is there no end to the spiralling cost of motoring? A car

Crouch End: north London
advertising pre-MOT test
stations of the vehi-
presume, not the driver.

formerly listed among examples of its use. "Great will jump together," has become "Great minds think alike." Some words have become already extinct. There is nothing wrong with Faglesin; to describe a fish, but more and more Frenchmen are referring to haddock.

Crough End, north Lom
advertising pre-MOT test
nations—of the vehi-
presume, not the driver.



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

A PARTY OF PARLIAMENT?

Mr Callaghan is to announce on Wednesday one of the most fateful decisions of his career. The timing of a party leader's resignation is often of more than personal concern because it can influence the choice of his successor. After a long time, he has decided to resign. Mr Callaghan's resignation is significant not only for the selection of his successor but also for the whole future of the Labour Party.

Few people now believe that Mr Callaghan would wish, or indeed would find sufficient support within the party, to soldier on indefinitely. If he were to do so, he would have to engage immediately in a bitter and bruising battle with his left wing, and he would have to be prepared to stay on for at least another five years, because if he were to leave the party he would be under a moral obligation to serve for a couple of years in office. This is simply not on. So in practical terms the choice is between going when Parliament reassembles or staying until the party can agree on a new procedure for electing its leader.

The case for delay is that a leader will find it much easier to exercise the authority required to do the job properly if his election is beyond dispute. If he has been elected by a fair application of the agreed procedure for electing its leader now that the Blackpool

conference has voted in favour of extending the franchise beyond MPs without being able to find a majority for any alternative arrangement. If a vacancy occurs, now it will have to be filled on the basis of the old procedure, which is about to be discarded: election of MPs. So why not wait a few months longer until a new man can be chosen by a generally acceptable method?

There is force in this argument, but a number of considerations have to be set against it. First, and most important, there is the constitutional question: is it right that the leader of one of the two principal parties in this country, and therefore very possibly a future Prime Minister, should be chosen not by members of Parliament answerable to the electorate but by an electoral college in which the MPs will share power with trade union bosses, most of whom will be answerable for the way in which they cast their block vote only to their own executives, and with constituency delegates who are not representative of the Labour voters?

It would be an absurd arrangement, damaging to parliamentary government as it has developed in Britain, if MPs were to be forced to accept the leadership of someone whom they did not believe was the person best fitted to do the job. Whatever electoral college is ultimately devised, the Parliamentary Labour Party must remain the right of the party, and it is not representative of the Labour voters. An im-

portant psychological advantage would have been conceded to those who would deny the PLP this right if Mr Callaghan were to stay on now.

There are also practical factors to be taken into account. It is probable that the Wembley special conference in January will succeed, where the Blackpool conference failed, in settling on some new procedure for electing the leader. But that cannot be taken for granted, and even if there is agreement on the method in January it will be some months beyond that before it could be put into operation. If Mr Callaghan were to postpone his retirement he would in effect be condemning the party for possibly another year to the limp leadership of a lame duck longing for the comforting pool of retirement.

Much the same objections would apply to Mr Michael Foot becoming an interim leader to tide the party over this period. In its present parlous plight, the Labour Party cannot afford further months of drift. If it continues on its present course it will be landed with a policy at the next election which most voters would reject and quite a number of Labour MPs would feel unable to commend. That is the path of disaster for the party. The best hope of breaking away from it in reasonable time before the election, which it must do if the party is to be held together, is for a positive new leader to be elected as soon as possible. Mr Denis Healey does not command universal confidence among Labour right-wingers, but he remains the best candidate available.

ONLY A BREATHING SPACE FOR ISRAEL

One curious side-effect of the war between Iran and Iraq is that Israel, so often at the centre of Middle East affairs, has been reduced to the role of an onlooker. The phrase "war in the Middle East" has for over thirty years meant war between Israel and its neighbours. The Gulf war now seems to confirm something the Israelis have been arguing for some time, namely that there are more quarrels between Israel's enemies than there are between Arabs and Jews. The Iran-Iraq conflict, say the Israelis, has demonstrated that a solution to the Palestinian question is neither the key to peace in the Middle East nor necessarily its most important prerequisite. Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, put it in a recent interview: "Two of the states are fighting each other and the Arab world is divided. What has the Arab-Israeli conflict to do with all this?"

This is a fair debating point, and no-one can blame Mr Begin for taking the chance to make it. But few people—and certainly not responsible Western leaders—have ever argued that the provision of a homeland for the Palestinians is the be-all and end-all of Middle East peace. Every-one knows it is only one element. But the elements are linked, so Israel is unlikely to remain untouched by the war. In the first place, as our Jerusalem Correspondent has pointed out, the

war has focused American attention on the strategic importance of the Gulf, and while it does not follow from this that American support for Israel as such will be diminished, it is possible that Israel will become for the moment a degree or two less important in American strategic considerations and calculations. Much closer to home is the fact that the rise of Iraq as a regional power offers little comfort to Israel. Although one of the most vicious Arab critics of Israel, Iraq has by and large confined itself to words rather than deeds. In the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, for example, Iraq contributed only two armoured divisions to the Arab forces, and most of its tanks were either knocked out at the front or broke down before they got there.

Now, however, the Iraqis have had first-hand experience of the conflict of war, and will have learnt from their tactical mistakes. Unless they suffer major military setbacks, they seem bound to emerge with a stronger and more fighting force. They are also enjoying the active support of Jordan, and more far-sighted elements in the Israeli leadership must be disturbed by the sight of Soviet ships unloading supplies for Iraq, possibly including arms, at the Jordanian port of Aqaba, just across the bay from the Israeli port and resort of Beir, on the Red Sea.

What is perhaps of some com-

fort to the Israelis is the fact that the war has set back the hopes of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Israel, in particular, under its radical Islamic regime, had previously given the PLO arms, money and training facilities. Since the outbreak of the war pro-Palestinian sentiments have virtually disappeared from the Iranian press and media. The fruitless attempt by the PLO leader Yasser Arafat to mediate between Tehran and Baghdad in the early days of the conflict was a clear mark of PLO anxieties.

But the danger is that a humiliated and dispirited PLO could turn away from its more moderate and diplomatic approach, and back toward extremism. Mr Arafat remarked recently: "I am with the current of history, and those with the current of history will win." Men who think like that tend to become more determined, rather than less, when events seem to turn against them. While Mr Begin is right when he says that the Arabs are divided over the war, the one issue which continues to unite them is Palestine. The emergent block of states headed by Iraq and Jordan still opposes the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, and wants to see a PLO-led state on Palestinian soil. When the war is over the Palestinian problem is not likely to have diminished in importance.

TURNSTILES AT THE WEST DOOR

Every year two and a half million visitors pass through Westminster Abbey. They contribute on average 20 pence each to the upkeep of the Abbey. By comparison with what most of them will have paid to get there, this is a modest offering. By comparison with the penny or two a head contributed by visitors to some other great churches in Britain, it is quite handsome. The difference being, of course, partly the fact that at Westminster, by longstanding custom, the majority of visitors wishing to see the royal tombs and other spectacles of special historical or aesthetic interest have had to pay to do so. Revenue from all visitors together meets only about half the Abbey's maintenance costs.

It is tempting to speculate what the takings might be if all those visitors had to pay. Yesterday Mr Michael Montague, Chairman of the English Tourist Board, returned to the proposal put forward by the board last year that the Abbey should impose an admission charge for tourists. The board's survey of 47 great churches last year suggested that there would be little resistance to charges comparable to those made at country houses,

and that the revenue would be considerable. Some cathedrals have imposed charges already (Lincoln, recently, Salisbury several years ago).

A distinction must be made between visitors who come out of curiosity and worshippers. Any proposal which obstructs the latter in their access to the House of God tends to contradict the chief purpose for which the churches were built. Mr Montague suggests that worshippers should not be charged, and that they should enter by a different door. It is true that many visitors have not come to worship, in any sense, and no doubt many of these would be quite happy to make a contribution if required. Many others have mixed motives, however, and even though the moral dilemma they might be placed in would not be a very acute one, it is natural to feel that they should be able to enter the church at will. The fact that the board's proposal was put forward by the board last year that the Abbey should impose an admission charge for tourists. The board's survey of 47 great churches last year suggested that there would be little resistance to charges comparable to those made at country houses,

different aspects of a cathedral's spell can or should be easily disentangled.

Yet the modern flood of tourism imposes real costs on the cathedrals, and it is not unreasonable that they should expect and be expected to contribute to the upkeep of the fabric they have come to admire. Many cathedrals have followed the example of Westminster Abbey in seeking to derive revenue from the display of their treasures, or charging for entry to the crypt or the tower. With imagination and even showmanship can achieve in this direction. Discretion in the appeal for gifts need not be carried to the point of self-effacement. These courses are preferable to turnstiles at the west door. On the whole, the great churches have been more successful in raising funds for their upkeep than they have been, and their importance both as part of our heritage and as attractions in the profitable business of tourism would make it necessary for the Government to provide aid in urgent cases as it has done for smaller churches on a limited scale since 1977.

West Indies papers

From Professor W. H. Morris-Jones
Sir, In 1977 the library of the West India Committee was transferred to this institute on permanent loan, but the minute books were not included in the collection. Given London's pre-eminent position in terms of research materials for imperial history, it was not surprising that the recent availability of the library for researchers quickly attracted substantial scholarly interest.

We received several inquiries about the minute books, and it would indeed be most appropriate if these could be consulted along with the rest of our Caribbean collection. They are an important source for Caribbean and imperial history alike, and we take the same view as Dr Temperley (October 13) that the desirable solution would

be the deposit here of a microfilm copy. He may be assured that we are pursuing this with some directness.

Yours faithfully,
W. H. MORRIS-JONES,
Institute of Commonwealth Studies,
University of London,
27 Russell Square, WC1R
October 13.

Making ends meet

From Mr Walter H. Salomon
Sir, The word "monetarism" is today being bandied about on all sides and I feel I must now enter an objection to the coin which is being attached to the word by many. The word is propagated by those responsible for inflation that monetarists are "barbaric, extremist, right-wing." Against this wicked dis-

regard, I must insist that many monetarists are great liberals, and more compassionate than those pseudo-Keynesians who have brought this country ever closer to the brink of bankruptcy by their own brand of "benevolence" since the war.

The basic philosophy of monetarism, which argues for the discipline of balanced budgets rather than the profligacy of the printing press, was simply expressed by Mr Macmillan in David Copperfield: "Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure nineteen pounds, annual surplus one pound, a man will get on well." Yours sincerely,
WALTER H. SALOMON,
Reform Club,
Fitz St, W.1,
October 6.

Priorities for Lords reform

From Lord Eccles

Sir, The British have learnt to govern themselves without a written Constitution or a Bill of Rights. Even if we had both these instruments a second Chamber would still be required to revise our own legislation and proposals coming from the European Commission.

The limited powers which the Lords now exercise with care and discretion seem about right. But if it is desired to strengthen these powers against a possibility of a Marxist majority in the Commons, to be in which I do not believe, then we can usefully discuss the composition of the Lords, the Commons must tell us what extra powers they are willing to give a reformed second Chamber. This is the order of discussion because the Lords are not a political and diplomatic points against the Palestinian people. We extend our concern and sympathy to the Jews in Europe faced with these attacks for two reasons.

Firstly, as a matter of principle we reject and oppose racial and community discrimination. Secondly, the plight of the Palestinians and the strength of the Zionist movement in Europe, it was the rise of fascism in Europe that provided the Zionist movement with the backing to establish a Jewish state in Palestine, and enforce the exodus of the

The quality of the Lords as a debating and revising Chamber with very small power depends on its members not being elected. They could, of course, be differently appointed. The abolitionists understand this dilemma. If, as I expect, they are defeated at the next election, we might then have a chance to work out an all-party agreement on both the powers and the composition of a reformed second Chamber.

Yours faithfully,
LORD ECCLES,
6 Barton Street, SW1,
October 11.

From Mr C. J. L. Elwell

Sir, I wonder if you are right when you say that the peers are wholly unrepresentative (leading article, October 8). May they not in fact be more representative of most of us than the kind of person who can be bothered to get himself or herself elected to the House of Commons or to the House of Lords? And do they not, for this reason, possess the same virtue and the same strength as the hereditary monarchy which only the communists seek to abolish?

Yours faithfully,
C. J. L. ELWELL,
Bottles Close,
Chalfont St Giles,
Buckinghamshire,
October 10.

Nuclear station closure

From Mr John Baker

Sir, The article about Berkeley nuclear power station by your Science Editor (October 9) under the heading "Third nuclear station shut by leak" is seriously inaccurate.

The assertion that a defect was found in coolant gas ducting by leak detection techniques is incorrect. Berkeley Reactor 1 has been shut down and decommissioned for good. It is not planned to be re-opened and inspected. Since there is no pressure in the gas circuit, coolant gas leaking could not have occurred.

During the planned inspection, some defects have been detected and are being intensively assessed to determine their effect on safe operation.

Meanwhile, Reactor 2 has been operating routinely throughout this period, producing electricity for the national grid.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BAKER,
Board Member,
Central Electricity Generating Board,
Sudbury House,
15 Newgate Street, EC1,
October 10.

Religion and crime

From the Reverend Charles A. Roach

Sir, Your Religious Affairs Correspondent reports (October 3) the dilemma over Roman Catholic delinquents being a much greater proportion of the population in this country than would be expected, based on the total Roman Catholic population here, and that Father Tanner believes that this has something to do with a type of traditional Roman Catholic upbringing, but education, and that the Church had inadvertently encouraged moral indifference.

During the years 1940 to 1960 I received some fifty Roman Catholics into the Anglican Church, always after long preparation, and, except during the ten years that I was acting as the Ordained, in each case I obtained permission from the Archbishop of Canterbury, my Diocesan Bishop. I never sought out these people; they came to me for advice and instruction. As a result of my experience I came to the conclusion that Roman Catholics betrayed a certain irresponsibility regarding moral lapses in that they thought they did not matter much to the priest and decisions regarding their life and actions were made largely by the priests.

As I reported in my parish magazine 20 years ago, the Roman Catholic Church can hardly be the bulwark against Communism for the largest membership of the Communist Party was not in Russia but in Italy. I believe that the attempted direction of people's lives by the priests not only tends to diminish their moral responsibility but drives people in the opposite direction. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES A. ROACH,
Trehoward,
Green Lane West,
Barnstaple,
Cornwall,
October 6.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PLO denies link with European atrocities

From the London Representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation

Sir, On October 8 *The Times* reported the scurrilous remarks of Israel's Foreign Minister, Itzhak Shamir, in which he seeks to implicate the Palestine Liberation Organisation in having links with anti-Jewish groups in Europe. Palestinians and other Arab groups in Paris have already denounced the recent atrocities committed in the French capital. Their abhorrence of this violence against Jewish individuals and communities is equally held in the PLO, and has been declared so in Beirut.

We regret that Zionist leaders should seek cheap propaganda from the violence being committed against European Jewry, and attempt to exploit the situation in a pathetic campaign to score political and diplomatic points against the Palestinian people. We extend our concern and sympathy to the Jews in Europe faced with these attacks for two reasons.

Firstly, as a matter of principle we reject and oppose racial and community discrimination. Secondly, the plight of the Palestinians and the strength of the Zionist movement in Europe, it was the rise of fascism in Europe that provided the Zionist movement with the backing to establish a Jewish state in Palestine, and enforce the exodus of the

The spectre of antisemitism

From Mr B. J. Ben-Zimra

Sir, It is amazing how far one can agree with Mr Brian Wroble's letter (October 10) while differing deeply and fundamentally from his conclusions.

Yes, it is best where the state carries out its obligation to protect minorities, best for the minority under attack, best for other minorities, best for the majority too. Minorities would be well advised to cooperate fully with the state to ensure this. And I do not confine this instruction to Jewish minorities, nor to British.

But sometimes the state does not fulfil this obligation. It may be malign, it may be casual about the welfare of the threatened minority or it may strive to fulfil its obligation but still fail. In that case the minority may and should try to protect itself.

Speaking now as a Jew, I cringe for shame when I recall how my people were driven to the gas chambers. Resistance, defiance, even terrorism at times have been illegal and hence contrary to Jewish tradition; this and other factors contributed to the victims' passivity, but all honour to the few in the Warsaw ghetto and elsewhere who did resist and who took many of their persecutors with them. Never again must Jews sit like hypnotised rabbits under attack. The Israeli Cabinet has said no more than this and I concur entirely. That does not require me to endorse crackpot remarks by

Destruction of food the world needs

From the Reverend G. L. Edwards

Sir, A few days ago we were giving God thanks for the blessings of the harvest; this morning (October 10) I read in your columns that Her Majesty's Government has permitted the destruction of 2,000 tonnes of food. The exercise appears to me to be nothing short of blasphemy: we are told that it has been done under EEC rules.

The destruction of capital resources is economically unsatisfactory; the destruction of food is a tragedy at a time when we are moved to horror at the sight of pictures of starving children.

Can something be done? Your faithfully,
GEOFFREY EDWARDS,
Hockley Vicarage,
Bishop's Cleeve,
Hertfordshire,
October 10.

From Mr and Mrs Richard King

Sir, Two articles in *The Times* today (October 10) point to disturbing priorities in our society. While we have been destroyed because it is claimed that it cannot be distributed. At the same time new transatlantic licences have been granted which the equivalent of 15 empty jumbo-jets fly the route daily.

We squander precious resources to make life a little easier for businessmen and holidaymakers when these resources could be used to distribute the surplus food. We have an obsession with our own economic plight but this will never be solved until we begin to consider others.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD KING,
CHRISTINA KING,
14 Harnden Road,
Sale, Cheshire.

From Dr J. W. E. Dunn

Sir, I read with horror today's (October 10) that food is being destroyed in Britain "under EEC rules". Every year, too, tons of fruit rot in the hedges:

"In vain with lavish kindness
The gifts of God are strown"
Why cannot the food be collected and given to our own elderly, sick, and poor, as well as to the starving in other parts of the world? We saw in the television programme *Man Alive* (reviewed in your columns on October 9) that WILL DUNN, 54 Hill Avenue, Worcester.

From Mr J. M. D. Hoyle

Sir, Mr Waine (October 13) complains that clients have to wait an indefinite time for solicitors to deal with their business. You should know that I have immediately written to Mr Waine, inquiring whether he bases his criticism and indeed his conclusions on personal or recent experience, or that I may investigate the basis of his complaint.

It is the Society's duty and its constant concern to maintain standards of behaviour in the profession, as well as to deal effectively with those few members whose conduct falls below the high standard demanded by our professional code. If it transpires that a solicitor acting for Mr Waine has fallen below that standard, the Society will investigate and he may rest assured that appropriate action will be taken. Yours faithfully,
J. M. D. HOYLE,
Secretary, Professional Purposes,
The Law Society,
11 Chancery Lane, WC2,
October 13.

From Mr Eric Farge

Sir, Ever since the publication, almost fifty years ago, of Sir Frederic Bartlett's classic *Remembering*, psychologists have not missed an opportunity of pointing out the fallibility of human memory and the unreliability of testimony. Bartlett's emphasis on the value of first-hand reporting is often overlooked however. Those who study paranormal phenomena have always been aware that accounts of unusual experiences and events should never be accepted at face value, and their first task is to assess the reliability of evidence of this kind. I hope Professor Hammerton (Letters, October 11) is not questioning their competence.

To critics like Professor Hammerton, the material of psychological research may seem to be fantastic and offending common sense, but this is no reason for completely rejecting it. Even if all the experiences and events reported turned out to be the result of misperception and tricks of memory, a careful examination of them may at least lead to advances in the psychology of superstition, surely an important field of inquiry.

Still, it would be rash, I believe, to claim that delusion is the explanation every time. There are several well-attested cases in the serious literature of perfectly sane and intelligent persons having striking paranormal experiences or witnessing paranormal phenomena that cannot be so easily dismissed. Yours faithfully,
ERIC FARGE,
50 Grove Avenue,
Twickenham,
Middlesex,
October 12.

From Mrs Phyllis Greenall

Sir, Footpaths which used to run beside hedges and other landmarks but have now disappeared as a result of peat farming, are the ones which should worry walkers more than those which are open to a resident bull or are overgrown.

We need compass and sextant to cross these now featureless wide open spaces. Yours faithfully,
PHYLLIS GREENALL,
1 Shillington Bury,
Shillington,
Hertfordshire.

From Mr Jonathan Boston

Sir, Raymond Whitney's article (October 6) advocating the establishment of a Prime Minister's Department in Whitehall modelled on the Australian Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C) contains several extravagant generalizations and unsubstantiated claims.

Having spent the past two years investigating the operations of high-level advisory groups and coordinating agencies in Australia and New Zealand it seems doubtful to me that the mere creation of a Prime Minister's Department in this country would solve (as Mr Whitney appears to believe) the major problems of policy coordination, bureaucratic inertia and overlap which characterize modern government. While this is obviously an involved and complex matter I would like to make several brief comments.

First, the existence of a Prime Minister's Department, however constituted, does not of itself guarantee good policy coordination or for that matter the adequate consideration by ministers of policy alternatives, as anyone familiar with the Whiteman will testify.

Second, while the Department of PM&C is at present an advisory agency, staffed by experienced officers of high intellectual calibre, Mr Whitney's assertion that it does a great deal more than the Cabinet Office is not entirely accurate. Officers of the Department of PM&C openly admit that they often lack the time or resources for detailed policy analysis and are clearly mindful of the bureaucratic tensions caused by an over-zealous involvement in any particular policy area.

Further, with the abolition of the Priorities Review Staff in 1976 the Department of PM&C no

longer possesses an influential unit engaged in low-level policy reviews, unlike the Cabinet Office, which houses the Central Policy Review Staff.

Third, the contention that the short briefing papers prepared by the PM&C on departmental submissions significantly improves the level of debate within Cabinet is arguable. In any case the CPRS provides a service of this kind for British Cabinet ministers.

Fourth, there is no evidence in either Australia or New Zealand that the establishment and operation of Prime Minister's Departments leads to a reduction in the size or complexity of a bureaucracy. In fact, in Australia the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet witnessed a marked growth during the 1970s and has even given birth to new departments such as the Special Ministry of State (SMOS) in 1972.

As a final point, if Mr Whitney is correct in claiming that there are powerful bureaucratic and political forces opposed to the idea of a Prime Minister's Department then there are strong grounds for believing that such a reform in Britain could be neither quick-acting, nor very effective.

Overall I have no quarrel with Mr Whitney's endeavours to improve the process of policy formulation and coordination and would support any proposals which could clearly bring about the advantages, such as the earlier circulation of Cabinet papers. However, on the basis of Australian and New Zealand experience, I have serious reservations about the proposition that salvation lies in the creation of Prime Minister's Departments.

Yours sincerely,
JONATHAN BOSTON,
Nuffield College, Oxford,
October 8.

The lone prairie

Sir, Footpaths which used to run beside hedges and other landmarks but have now disappeared as a result of peat farming, are the ones which should worry walkers more than those which are open to a resident bull or are overgrown.

We need compass and sextant to cross these now featureless wide open spaces. Yours faithfully,
PHYLLIS GREENALL,
1 Shillington Bury,
Shillington,
Hertfordshire.

Fashion

by
Suzy Menkes

How far should you go when it comes to writing out a cheque for a new outfit?

Fashion editors today are accosted and cajoled at social functions with the favour once reserved for the solicitor or the doctor. Not since the era of the mini skirt have clothes been such a central subject for discussion.

But it is not the height of the hemline, the shape of the shoulders or the cut of the trousers that exercises women this winter. It is money.

Why are clothes now so expensive? And how, if you are prepared to make a major investment, can you be certain that it is worth while?

I understand this new preoccupation with price, for inflation has undermined our certainties and blunted our reactions to price tags which once seemed outrageous. Just as we are no longer quite sure what the green grocer should ask for his tomatoes, so we are confused as to whether leather shoes at £40 are impossibly expensive or a reasonable price.

In spite of the present feelings among women, there are still fashion certainties about price. A pure wool sweater will cost you from £18, properly cut trousers and skirts are £25-£35, a good suit hovers around the £100 mark and serious winter coats start at £65. For all-leather shoes (and the price of shoes is probably the area of maximum outrage) you must expect to spend from £30.

There are of course many fashions that dip below these guidelines, which is harm to the soul of all those readers who simply don't have that much money to spend.

Anyone who has been out shopping recently knows that there are also many, many things that are much more expensive—little lacey sweaters at £75, skirts at £250 and boots at well over £100.

If you are paying more it is for exceptional fabrics (cashmere, silk velvet, crêpe de chine), for exceptional skills (hand knitting, couture cut), for good editing of the season's offerings in specialist shops, or for exceptional style, which mostly means high fashion and famous name labels. You may also be a mug.

How can one tread the tightrope between paying out what is necessary and being coaxed into paying too much for something one hardly wears?

Since the voice of reason tells women that expensive clothes should last, the answer used to be to go for the best. But like the juiciest blackberries dangling tantalizingly out of reach, the true quality classics have now priced themselves beyond all reason—£375 for Jaeger's superb cashmere trench coat, £400 for a Chanel suit from their new Bond Street shop, or over £200 for a mere man from America's star designer, Calvin Klein. Nice work if you can afford them, but most of us are not in their class.

The first golden rule about buying clothes is to know your own personal style and way of life. This is doubly important in a season where your hemline can span from four inches above the knee (for a mini sweater dress worn with jewel bright tights and flat shoes) to four inches below for a winter skirtcoat.

Only you know whether you live in a draughty country house where a chunky hand-knit sweater could be your autumn uniform, or whether you work in a centrally heated office where it will be overpoweringly warm. You know whether you feel confident in trousers, whether your husband hates you in black or your clients expect a sharp suit. You know if you prefer the romance of an antique lace collar to the button-down check sports shirt, and you should follow your taste accordingly.

But just as there are certainties about money, so there are about style. The only clothes that are fashionable now are variations of sportswear. This is the theme that should run through every seam of your wardrobe from the collar of your padded duvet coat to the ankles of your crêpe de chine evening trousers.

Women today are active as never before. This sense of action is reflected not just in the clothes we are offered—crack suits, anoraks and running shoes—but in the way we wear them, with body slung or shoulder bags, with simple sweaters and sporty shoes.

The leitmotiv of this particular winter is the Austrian Tyrol, geographically confused in some designers' minds with Scandinavia. The result has been a rash of skiing sweaters, depicting snowflakes, skiers, reindeer and even Father Christmas.

What conclusions sociologists will draw from this vision of the liberated woman of the 1980s with her bosom impaled in a reindeer's snout, is not for a mere fashion editor toathom.

Snippets

Two android (and androgynous) models with threatening punk make-up and rhythmic robot movements launched last week's star fashion show: Inter-galactic music assisted our ears in an effort to prove that a quiet London backwater has been drawn into fashion's orbit.

St Christopher's Place doesn't really need to try so hard, for it is placed geographically behind Oxford Street and already has enough interesting new shops to call the fashion-conscious away from the chanting Hare Krishna zealots and the blockbuster stores.

The mood of the new St Christopher's Place development and the surrounding network of streets is not space-age punk but quintessentially English, with a few antique shops plus Mercedes, Rowle sweet separates, Artwork's original beak-encrusted hand knits and a covey of good designers under one roof at Teamwork.

Sam McKnight believes in untidy hair—which must be good news to any woman caught in last week's whirlpool of wind.

The tumbled, back-combed locks, reminiscent of Bardot and the dying days of the beach, drew shocked gasps when he showed them off at a fashion show. A generation reared on back-to-nature beauty—ah, shining tresses and unsplit ends—was bemused by this unkempt image.

As a founder member of the untidy hair brigade, I liked the look and asked Sam to dress the hair for the fashion pictures on this page.

If you think that you don't need a hairdresser to give you styles like an unmade bed, remember that is his problem, not ours.

Sensuous moleskin, soft ribbed velvet, deep pile furry cloths and silky cashmeres—all cry out to be touched.

Like approaching a Henry Moore, I wanted to feel my way round Fabre's, the giant fabric trader, where Olympia last week kept my hands to myself, but the colour and



Left: Tyrolean wool jacket £49 and cord trousers £27 by Katherine Hamnett, both from Joseph, 13 South Molton Street and 6 Sloane Street. Reindeer motif sweater by Jeffrey Rogers £9.99 from all branches of Snob. Checked shirt by French Connection £12 from all branches of Friends, Connections, James St WC2 and Kingston Upon Thames, Rackhams of Birmingham, Kendal Milne of Manchester. Snake belt by Mulberry £11.95 from major stores. Bee earrings from Christopher Trill, 17 Catherine Street WC2.

Fashion tip

The Tyrolean total look is a mistake unless you are auditioning for the White Horse Inn. But its single component parts (even a feathered trilby or cord shooting trousers) can enliven your existing separates. Star buys are cheap and cheerful ski sweaters and loden coats/jackets.



Above: Argyle patterned sweater dress by Paul Howle £26.50 in grey, brown or pink from Howle, 138 Long Acre, WC2, Howle Diffusion at Top Shop, W1, Crocodile of Manchester and Altrincham. Cotton shirt top £21.75 and boucle wool scarf £8.75 by Mulberry from Harrods, Liberty and nationwide. Furry ankle boots £35 from Santini e Domini, 14 South Molton Street, W1.

Fashion tip

This is the mini version of the sweater dress we will all be wearing this winter. If you pick a longer hemline, you must wear a belt to break the line, but keep to low-heeled shoes or ankle (not knee-high) boots. It looks good with a three-quarter length cardigan or coat and odd with a blazer.



Has the women's movement done as much for female freedom as the designer who decreed the return of the low-heeled shoe?

Nothing quickens the pace of fashion faster than comfort, and women who were hobbling through last winter in tight skirts and needle-thin heels, have sunk swiftly into low, sporty shoes.

We have the Americans to thank for the introduction of their kind of school uniform for the foot—the loafer, with its distinctive tassel tie. I don't know whether the American Indians would claim responsibility for the fringed moccasins which are flooding the shops and worn by the jeans generation.

The more serious shoe for winter is the

pump, which has not stepped out since Jacqueline Kennedy shortened her skirts and dropped her heel height when she became First Lady. Pumps come in a variety of toe-shapes from vicious points to generously rounded curves. The fronts are mostly plain or decorated with p. ching and stitching. Heels are either dead flat or take on lurching geometric angles, with the conical shape the most popular.

All these shoes look at their least fashionable with flesh-coloured stockings and at their best with ribbed tights. Legs to match your skirt/trousers (or Argyle socks if you want to frighten the grouse) are other high fashion alternatives.

If you change nothing but your shoes this winter (and shorten your skirts) you will have embraced the new silhouette.

In the drawing left to right: Flat pump with silver blanket stitch trim in black patent, blue, pink, white or lilac £22.99 from Sacha main branches. Ribbed tights from Tesco. Indian moccasin in purple, rust and khaki £10.99 from Dolcis selected branches. Classic leather pump in various colours £29.99 from all branches of Russell & Bromley. Low-heeled pump decorated with punching in black, wine red or lilac £16.99 from Manfield main branches. Tasselled loafer in denim blue, stone or pink £15.99 from selected branches of Dolcis. Argyle socks from Joseph. Flat shoe with gilded bow, in beige, tan, blue or coral. £30 from Santini e Domini, 14 South Molton Street, London W1.

Photographs by Tony Bosse. Hair by Sam McKnight for Daniel Galvin's Colour Salon. Drawing by Duncan Mill

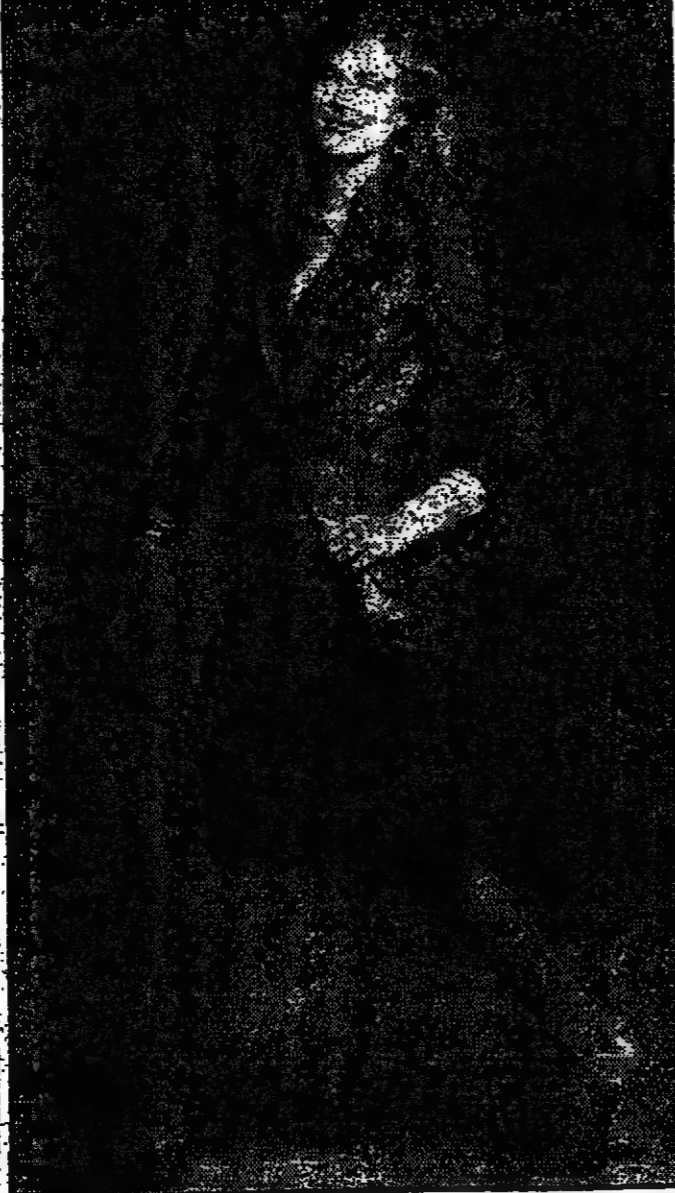
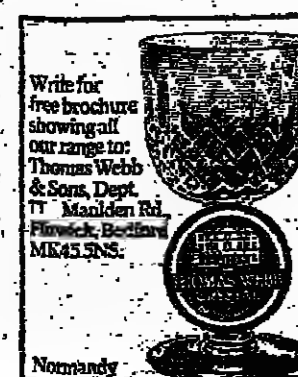


BOUQUET

A fine-rim glass to create a rich, heady atmosphere. In sizes for sherry or port, liqueurs, whisky and wine, plus a goblet.

From leading stores, in beautiful packs by DEMA. And yet at prices from £4.20 for six you can afford to give them away.

DEMA



Above: Pure wool suit with side-pleated skirt by Stephen Marks in heathery checks £122 from Options at Austin Reed, Regent Street, all branches of Friends, Last Resort of Bath, Afana, of Colchester. Lambswool sweater with collar and padded shoulders, £28 from Joseph. Pouch bag by Envy from Harvey Nichols, Rackhams of Birmingham. Wood/silver, bangles and spiral earrings from Chris Trill, 17 Catherine Street, WC2. Ribbed tights by Mary Quant, £3.50 from John Lewis and major stores. Low-heeled pumps £26.99 from main branches of Russell and Bromley.

Fashion tip

A classic suit needs to be brought to life with sporty accessories if you are to avoid the executive woman/games mistress image. Sweaters look fresher than the Angela Ripston tailored shirt. Hair and make-up should be soft—and so should your handbag.

patterns of the traditional British clothes—the ubiquitous tartans, checks and stylized leaf prints—were still a feast for the eyes.

Anyone who has tried to stitch up the gaps in her wardrobe with home dressmaking would have drooled over such a selection, but I fear that few of the fabrics will reach our shops as made-up garments, let alone material by the yard. All power to Fabre in their

black and white, fir green or yellow classic shirting cottons in fine stripes. Incoming colours are browns spiced with orange, bronze and saffron yellow.

I would love to stick my nose into the meeting of the Central Ethical Committee of the British Medical Association tomorrow morning when they discuss the "cowboy" clinics offering cosmetic surgery.

My nose was assessed last spring by a totally untrained receptionist who offered to produce a doctor to remodel my face for £850.

The response to the article that I subsequently wrote convinced me that women want to know much more about this varied subject. Above all, they want to know the names of surgeons.

If the reputable British Association of Plastic Surgeons were allowed to send out a list of members (which is now considered unethical) the mushroom growth of "advisory" clinics could be reduced.

CHANEL

BOUTIQUE

Pret-à-porter clothes

Handbags. Scarves. Shoes. Costume Jewellery. Cosmetics and Beauty Products

26 OLD BOND STREET



Bright start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 13. Dealings End, Oct 24. \$ Contango Day, Oct 27. Settlement Day, Nov 3
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS



Portuguese
business
happens up,
page 19

Stock Markets
FT Ind 4724, up 6.1
FT Gilt 70.94, up 0.31

Sterling
\$24120, up 85 ptn
Index 76.4, up 0.2

Dollar
Index 83.2, down 0.1
DM 1.8095, up 43

Gold
\$665.50, up \$2

Money
3 mth sterling 151-151
3 mth Euro \$ 121-131
6 mth Euro \$ 121-131

IN BRIEF

China to be Guthrie partner in 20m deal

Guthrie Corporation, the palm and rubber plantation group, is setting up a 20m venture with China, to develop a 20,000-acre land on the Chinese island Hainan. It is China's first agricultural joint venture with a foreign company.

The deal, which has taken two years to negotiate, was signed in September. Guthrie and Overseas Chinese Enterprise Corporation will handle China's ventures with foreign firms. Planting has already begun at Teng Mai on Hainan. Guthrie, which will provide the land, expects to get its first crop back within a year of planting, helped by Chinese tax concessions.

Sports chief named

Sir Albert Lamb, the Ambassador to Norway, has been appointed by the National Olympic Development Office to investigate ways in which Britain can improve its position in the Olympic Games. Sir Albert will begin his duties on the 15th of October, after his ambassadorial post at the end of the year.

EC-Tokyo advice

Mr Gaston Thorn, European Commission deputy president, has given advice in a Tokyo interview that the European Community should not hold Japan responsible for its present level of the next three years. Mr Thorn, who becomes EEC president next year, said:

All-Street pause

Trading on Wall Street was held for 54 minutes yesterday morning when a key computer failed. Nobody lost money. It is just like a Sunday in the stock market, says a City analyst. The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 9.22 points to 959.90.

Unions meet

The trade union side of the 10th joint negotiating committee has met in Coventry to spare its reply to the company's offer of a 6.1 per cent rise for its 86,000 manual workers. Negotiations with management resume on Friday.

Lucas invests £12.5m

Lucas plans to spend £12.5m on its new factory guaranteeing job security for its 330 workers. Production of the company's miniature diesel fuel injector is being increased to meet a £30m order from General Motors of America.

Missile site order

A contract worth more than £1m has been placed by the Ministry of Defence with the Dynamics group to build a missile firing range on the site of Brunel.

SB mortgages

Trustee Savings Bank will be offering lower interest mortgage schemes to home buyers immediately. It is the first bank to be allowed to offer a building society in offering option mortgages.

PRICE CHANGES

SES		
Ker & Dobson	1p to 13p	
1st	2p to 36p	
2nd	15p to 22p	
3rd	10p to 15p	
4th	10p to 15p	

all		
Cher Chem	5p to 63p	
San Fronten	10p to 21p	
McL & H	10p to 77p	
Midfield	10p to 25p	
Midron	3p to 25p	

THE POUND		
Bank	2.08	2.01
Bank	21.95	30.25
Bank	22.50	30.25
Bank	13.77	15.22
Bank	9.14	8.74
Bank	16.37	9.33
Bank	4.59	10.80
Bank	12.25	11.75
Bank	1.79	1.15
Bank	215.00	200.00
Bank	22.00	20.00

Liverpool must shed 1,380 dock workers, study says

By Michael Barry
Transport Correspondent

The port of Liverpool, where the loss of 1,380 dockers' jobs is being predicted by a study presented to the port's governing body last month, needs to shed 1,380 of its workforce and close down substantial dock areas, according to a study presented to the port's governing body last month.

The report was made by the Mersey Docks Company and the National Port Council at Mr. Fowler's request after pressure from Mersey Docks earlier this year for Government help to finance "redundancies" on a similar scale to the £30m granted to the Port of London Authority to close docks and transfer its own resources to the port's own resources.

Mr. Fowler, who is the Minister of Transport, said that the port's resources were being driven to the point of bankruptcy and forcing its charges up in comparison with London and other major ports. The study, which was presented to the port's governing body last month, predicted that the port's resources would be driven to the point of bankruptcy and forcing its charges up in comparison with London and other major ports.

A national docks strike was forecasted last month when two Liverpool stevedoring companies, Bulk Cargo Handling and Harrison Line, went out of business and the main national docks, the Mersey Dock and Harbour, were expected to be closed down.

The report contains some hard facts and hard recommendations. But these are hard times in which we live and we intend to survive.

Even in the short term, Mersey Docks would face serious cash problems because of the end of this year. The report says that there must be overall reductions in the workforce if the docks are to remain viable. This will only be possible through greater flexibility and a raising of productivity in all spheres of operation.

The closure of the docks, which is being discussed with the unions, calls for a reduction in the workforce of 1,380 dockers and 15 per cent of the staff. The report says that these cuts are unlikely to be achieved without radical changes in the docks' management and operations.

The closure of the docks, which is being discussed with the unions, calls for a reduction in the workforce of 1,380 dockers and 15 per cent of the staff. The report says that these cuts are unlikely to be achieved without radical changes in the docks' management and operations.

Another major factor has been the high level of debt, both in industry and in the public sector. The high interest rates and the fall in company profits has forced many companies to reduce their stocks that they carry.

It is this scramble to reduce stocks that has led to the extension of summer sales in High Streets around the country and to substantial price-cutting. This is probably the main reason why the retail trade has not fallen even faster.

At the same time, the strength of sterling has prevented companies from tapping overseas markets. Although exports have remained strong, they have been expected to fall with the present high and uncompetitive exchange rate.

There are many signs that foreign orders are falling, decline will feed back into industry in the coming months. Tables, page 20



Sir James Fitzpatrick: blueprint for survival

docks was considered, but the suggestions were rejected in favour of closing the North End Dock, and concentrating company deep sea work in the Seaforth, Gladstone, and Kirkby docks, and coastal trade in the Telford and Brinsford docks.

Mr. James Fitzpatrick, managing director of Mersey Docks, described the report, which is still confidential, as a "blueprint for survival".

His recommendations were being considered by the directors of the company and the unions who are to submit their recommendations to Mr. Fowler later this month.

The report contains some hard facts and hard recommendations. But these are hard times in which we live and we intend to survive.

Even in the short term, Mersey Docks would face serious cash problems because of the end of this year. The report says that there must be overall reductions in the workforce if the docks are to remain viable.

This will only be possible through greater flexibility and a raising of productivity in all spheres of operation.

The closure of the docks, which is being discussed with the unions, calls for a reduction in the workforce of 1,380 dockers and 15 per cent of the staff.

The report says that these cuts are unlikely to be achieved without radical changes in the docks' management and operations.

Another major factor has been the high level of debt, both in industry and in the public sector. The high interest rates and the fall in company profits has forced many companies to reduce their stocks that they carry.

It is this scramble to reduce stocks that has led to the extension of summer sales in High Streets around the country and to substantial price-cutting.

This is probably the main reason why the retail trade has not fallen even faster.

At the same time, the strength of sterling has prevented companies from tapping overseas markets. Although exports have remained strong, they have been expected to fall with the present high and uncompetitive exchange rate.

There are many signs that foreign orders are falling, decline will feed back into industry in the coming months. Tables, page 20

Coral clash over £300,000 pay-off

By Our Financial Staff

Angry shareholders in Coral Leisure, the betting and entertainment group, were thwarted in trying to prevent a £300,000 golden handshake to Mr. Nicholas Coral, the company chairman, at a heated meeting yesterday.

The meeting had been specially convened to approve what is believed to be the biggest cash payment received by a company executive in Britain. Although the 100 shareholders approved by a two to one majority a resolution to cancel the payment, the motion was lost after proxy votes of 112 million against and only 3.8 million in favour.

One of the most vocal opponents of the golden handshake was Sir Fred Pontin, who had himself received £200,000 after his holiday camp business was acquired by Coral two years ago. The golden handshake will be paid if the £30m offer for the company by Grand Metropolitan goes through.

Sir Fred said that his payment had been in recognition of the successful business he had built up. But he joined other Coral shareholders in accusing the management, led by Mr. Coral, of inadequate handling of the company's affairs. He wanted to hear what justification there was for the increases in directors' salaries in recent years.

Another shareholder described the mismanagement of the company as "incredible and unbelievable". Another said: "It would be entirely wrong to pay one penny in the way of compensation for loss of office to Mr. Coral or any of the other directors."

Shareholders were particularly angry about the loss of the London casino licences after official objections. The casinos were the group's main money earners, but Mr. Coral denied charges of mismanagement, referring to "wild statements" about the running of the company.

He admitted that the casino's closure resulted in a "nightmare situation", but opening round in a renewed campaign to reduce Japan's trade surplus.

It follows closely on last week's visit to Tokyo by Mr. Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg's foreign minister and president of the European Council. Mr. Saburo Okita, Japan's new minister of commerce, is to have further consultations with the commission in Brussels on October 27.

At a press conference today, Mr. Roy Jenkins, the Commission's president, said that the member states were too inclined to deal with Japan on a bilateral basis.

Japan has increased greatly its imports from the United States in the past two years, so Jenkins said. A relatively constant trade surplus with the Americans, Mr. Jenkins said, the Commission attached importance to having a stable triangle of relations between Japan, America and Europe.

The link between Japan and Europe should be as strong as that between Japan and the United States, Mr. Jenkins said that this implied Europe's relations with Japan should be conducted on an EEC-wide basis rather than between individual member states and the Japanese Government.

Mr. Amara's visit was being regarded in Brussels as an opening round in a renewed campaign to reduce Japan's trade surplus.

It follows closely on last week's visit to Tokyo by Mr. Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg's foreign minister and president of the European Council. Mr. Saburo Okita, Japan's new minister of commerce, is to have further consultations with the commission in Brussels on October 27.

At a press conference today, Mr. Roy Jenkins, the Commission's president, said that the member states were too inclined to deal with Japan on a bilateral basis.

Japan has increased greatly its imports from the United States in the past two years, so Jenkins said. A relatively constant trade surplus with the Americans, Mr. Jenkins said, the Commission attached importance to having a stable triangle of relations between Japan, America and Europe.

The link between Japan and Europe should be as strong as that between Japan and the United States, Mr. Jenkins said that this implied Europe's relations with Japan should be conducted on an EEC-wide basis rather than between individual member states and the Japanese Government.

Mr. Amara's visit was being regarded in Brussels as an opening round in a renewed campaign to reduce Japan's trade surplus.

added: "This company has been caught by the machinery of government. There is no justification for removing our casino licences whatsoever."

He was supported by Mr. John Hoare, Coral's managing director, who said that suggestions of poor liquidity were "wholly unfounded". He said that if the company remained independent at the end of the year it would declare a substantial profit. Mr. Hoare said that the Grand Metropolitan offer probably would be unconditional at the end of the week.

After consulting the company's solicitor, Mr. Hoare declared order of a motion to cut the pay-off from £300,000 to £50,000. He said the £300,000 was made up of service contract, pension rights, insurance, service bonus, and company car. Mr. Coral had worked for the company for 28 years.

After the meeting Mr. Coral was asked about his plans. He replied he wanted to "get back into business, but it won't be a public company. I can assure you."



Sir Fred Pontin: vocal opponent

Japan urged to cut its EEC trade surplus

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Oct. 13

The European Commission today increased pressure on Japan to reduce its rapidly growing trade surplus with the European Community.

Herr Wilhelm Haferkamp, Commissioner for external affairs, and Vincent Rienne Davignon, commissioner for industry, told a senior representative of the Japanese Ministry for Commerce and Industry in Brussels that they were very disturbed by the deterioration in the EEC's trading position with Japan.

In what was described as a "serious intervention", Mr. Nachiro Amara, vice-president for international affairs at the Japanese commerce department, was told of worries over Japanese car and television exports to Europe, as well as the fall in the first six months of this year in EEC exports to Japan.

Latest figures show the Community's trade deficit with Japan was \$4,000m (£2,000m) in the first half of this year, the first time since 1974. Japan's exports to the Community were 50 per cent higher than the same period of 1979.

While imports from Japan increased by 27 per cent in dollar terms, EEC exports actually decreased by 2 per cent.

Mr. Amara's visit was being regarded in Brussels as an opening round in a renewed campaign to reduce Japan's trade surplus.

It follows closely on last week's visit to Tokyo by Mr. Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg's foreign minister and president of the European Council. Mr. Saburo Okita, Japan's new minister of commerce, is to have further consultations with the commission in Brussels on October 27.

At a press conference today, Mr. Roy Jenkins, the Commission's president, said that the member states were too inclined to deal with Japan on a bilateral basis.

Japan has increased greatly its imports from the United States in the past two years, so Jenkins said. A relatively constant trade surplus with the Americans, Mr. Jenkins said, the Commission attached importance to having a stable triangle of relations between Japan, America and Europe.

The link between Japan and Europe should be as strong as that between Japan and the United States, Mr. Jenkins said that this implied Europe's relations with Japan should be conducted on an EEC-wide basis rather than between individual member states and the Japanese Government.

Mr. Amara's visit was being regarded in Brussels as an opening round in a renewed campaign to reduce Japan's trade surplus.

It follows closely on last week's visit to Tokyo by Mr. Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg's foreign minister and president of the European Council. Mr. Saburo Okita, Japan's new minister of commerce, is to have further consultations with the commission in Brussels on October 27.

Gold price chaos after S African decision

By Michael Prest
Mining Correspondent

Confusion over the future of the gold price intensified yesterday when South Africa revealed that it had withheld about 200,000 ounces of September's production from the market. At the same time Mr. Robert Gaby, a director of Rothschilds, gave warning that a sharp fall in gold prices was being offset by the otherwise bullish price indications of a tight supply.

Last month South Africa's reserves rose from 11.83 million ounces to 12.03 million. After increasing the average valuation from R431.59 an ounce (£239) in August to R469.34, the total value of reserves rose by R540m to R5,640m (£3,033m).

The sale is in line with the policy announced by Mr. Owen Horwood, the finance minister, in March, to withhold from the international market gold whose sale was not dictated by foreign exchange requirements. South Africa is running a substantial balance of payments surplus because of the high price of gold.

The surplus has been earned despite falling gold production. Output in August, the last month for which figures are available, was 1.82 million ounces compared with 1.91 million ounces in the previous month and 1.92 million ounces in August last year.

Total production in the first eight months of 1980 was 14.58 million ounces against 15.12 million ounces over the same period of 1979. Output this year could be about 20 tonnes less than in 1979 at around 680 tonnes.

Nevertheless, South Africa has no particular quantity of gold it wants to add to reserves. Mr. Chris Stals, deputy governor of the Reserve Bank, said that although official gold reserves had gone up by about two million ounces this year, balance of payments requirements were frequently reviewed.

Around 800,000 ounces of the larger reserves were added at the beginning of the year from bullion deposited with Swiss banks in 1976 and 1977 as collateral in currency swap arrangements.

Receipts from gold will also be helped by sales of the new fractional Kruggerand coins launched last month. A total of 487,801 of the half-ounce, quarter-ounce, and one-cent coins was sold in September, 483,001 of them outside South Africa.

But sales of the normal ounce Kruggerands fell by about half in September compared with August to 144,697. Sales in September, 1979, were 416,316.

Gold contracts: Mr. Ian Foster, chairman of the London Metal Exchange said the size of contract on the planned London gold futures market starting early next year would be 100 ounces. The European Options Exchange has asked the finance ministry in Amsterdam for permission to start trading in gold options. Business could start next spring.

Financial Editor, page 19

BA limit up £150m as shares offer is postponed

By Brian Appleford

British Airways' trading difficulties have forced the Government to postpone offering its shares to the public. Its borrowing limit has been increased from £150m to £1,000m.

Mr. John Nott, the Secretary of State for Trade, said yesterday that the company would not be publicly floated in 1981—its earliest possible date under the Government's original plan—because "present difficulties in the international capital markets" would make a successful issue impossible at that stage.

He pointed out that there are difficulties over the company's share in the public eventually. Since the Conservative came to power with their pledge to float the airline, BA had suffered a series of severe trading setbacks.

It was originally hoped the company would generate an operating surplus of £150m in 1979 but the outcome, announced in July, was a surplus of only £20m with pre-tax profits down from £90m to £15m.

Any hopes that the 1980 performance would be good enough to generate an interest-free next year have been dashed, because of a predicted 45 per cent rise in fuel costs, a 4 per cent rise in passenger traffic this summer and over-increased competition on most routes.

Pre-tax loss for the first four months are understood to have been running at £17m against a £42m profit for the same period in 1979.

Against this background P.M. Samuel, merchant bankers and advisers on the issue to the Department of Trade, said 1981 would be an impossible target.

Mr. Nott said the increase in the borrowing requirement had been granted to help BA with its large investment programme in modernising its fleet. He pointed out that the borrowings were already included in the government's forecasts of nationalised industry financing and so did not represent any increase in public spending.

Last year BA generated only 43 per cent of its own spending requirements of £291.4m, compared with a five year average of 72 per cent, but it managed to stay within its government-imposed external financing limit of £172m.

Net borrowing of BA last December came to £460m representing a gearing ratio of 109 per cent. This new ceiling, which takes in other sums apart from conventional borrowings, is expected to last until March 1982.

Financial Editor, page 19

HARNESSING TECHNOLOGY FOR ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION WORLDWIDE

THROUGH DAVY MCKEE

Extract from the Annual Statement by Sir John Buckley, Chairman, for the year ended 31st March 1980.

- Adverse conditions interrupt strong profit performance of recent years.
- The nature and diverse locations of the company's mainstream business leave its profits less vulnerable to inflation than many others.
- The prospects for the wide range of our mainstream Davy McKee business continue to be good—the forward work load of our American companies has greatly improved.
- Davy stands well to deal with change. We serve large, dynamic, energy-based process industries with a comprehensive range of technology, experience and worldwide resources.

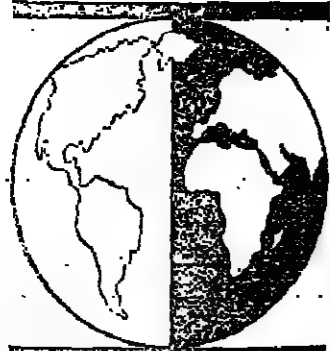
Highlights of the year	1980	1979
Turnover	752	611
Profit before tax	15.9	26.1
Net assets employed	142	137
Orders in hand at 30th June	1,810	1,638
Forward load at 30th June	1,073	1,006
Earnings per share	12.5 pence	22.7 pence

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from The Secretary, Davy Corporation Ltd, 15 Portland Place, London W1A 4DD. Tel: 01-637 2821.

Engineering and construction for the oil, chemicals, petrochemicals, plastics, synthetic fibres, fertilisers, food and pharmaceuticals, mining and minerals, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, coal, nuclear, gas, pulp and paper, water treatment, pollution control and other process industries; designers and manufacturers of rolls, forging plant, special control systems, cranes, hoists and mechanical handling systems, steel fabrications, steel castings, and a wide range of custom-built machinery for the metals and other industries.



David Heyson



Montedison to shut retail stores

Montedison, the Italian chemical group which owns the Sarda network of retail stores, has decided because of rising costs to close 47 branches and the food departments of three others, all in the Mezzogiorno. Some 2,300 employees will lose their jobs.

The unions have called an all day strike next Friday in Sarda shops throughout the country in protest against the decision.

A Montedison spokesman in Milan said many shops were overstaffed and surplus Labour would cost Sarda about 30,000 lire (£15m) this year. Sarda's labour costs rose by 27 per cent in the first nine months of this year alone.

Greek trade talks

A package deal under which British companies would be awarded a contract to build two coal-fired power stations in exchange for guaranteed supplies of coal and North Sea Oil to Greece will be among topics to be discussed in Athens today by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade.

Tokyo ship orders

Foreign shipbuilding orders received by Japanese shipyards in September rose sharply to 19 vessels, totalling 489,000 gross tons, worth \$9,400m, yen (£1,788m). August's orders were for nine vessels totalling 134,000 gross tons and worth \$5,100m.

EMS realignment

The realignment of the European Monetary System which has been due for some time, should take place as soon as possible, Herr Gernot Nerb, Munich-based IFO economic research institute said in Hamburg.

Dutch gas exports

Dutch natural gas exports fell 3 per cent in the first eight months of 1980 to 30,800 million cubic metres compared with the same 1979 period, NY Nedelandse Gasunie said at The Hague.

War risk insurance

The Arab War Risks Insurance Syndicate will begin business on January 1 next year as planned, Mr Waseel Jabbeh, a member of the syndicate's technical committee said in Abu Dhabi.

Leading English designer falls victim to recession in the retail trade

Why John Bates went out of fashion

Yesterday's announcement that one of the best-known international names in British fashion has opted for voluntary liquidation puts another nail in the coffin of Britain's textile trade.

Jean Varon, of which the designer and moving spirit is John Bates, is finishing. Bates and his partners regard their way of saying goodbye after almost 20 years of dressing everybody from teenagers to grandmothers—and making both look equally charming—as “the only honourable way to go”.

They blame the high rate of interest and present trading patterns for their decision to fold. The surprise is the greater because it concerns a fashion house which was regarded within an industry normally seen as self-indulgent or incompetent as particularly sane and well-managed.

In the early 1960s John Bates, the son of a Nottingham coalminer and one of a few to make it without benefit of an art school education, was a sketcher for a small manufacturing house.

The chance came to make more or less his own ideas under the then popular portmanteau-type label, in his case Jean Varon. In the swinging sixties, when it seemed for a moment that London could equal the world with ideas, Bates was always in Vogue with the shortest minis and the greatest exposure.

John Bates survived by offering excellent value and style, particularly in evening dress. He moved slowly but surely into the 1970s and in 1974 achieved his dream of an own-label ready-to-wear couture range.

It would be easy to say that there lies the worm in the wood—thus, by insisting on glamorous, pricey shows of glamorous, pricey clothes, John Bates, so

successful in the middle-range market, over-reached himself.

It does seem likely that the continuing solid success and volume distribution of the Jean Varon line supported the exorbitant of the Bates label, but then, why not? In an increasingly biased and over-subscribed market, you have to go for a name synonymous with a style which rings bells and the cash tills round the world, as did the John Bates range; or you have to go for value which is irresistible.

Jean Varon, whose dresses hang in the cupboards of the highest, fell victim to the retail depression. Without the undercoat, how can the gloss survive? Without enough cake, what happens to the icing? Edward Rayne, chairman of the Fashion Multiple Division of the Debenhams group commented: “It is no reflection on John's talents as a designer. I'm afraid it's just that he's another victim of the retail recession in this country. I'm extremely sorry because he is one of the people who has worked very hard to re-establish London as a centre for fashion.”

His contribution has been considerable, his value marvellous, and his cooperation in what we've all tried to achieve in promoting Britain, extremely important.

Philip Miller, president of Neiman Marcus, the American group, said: “We have always regarded John Bates as one of the stalwarts of British fashion and he has made a primary contribution to this market.”

John Bates: “I could have wept. It's such a devastating blow for the industry. What a sombre time. But you must realize that it is getting more and more difficult. You turn your attention away for a minute and things go wrong.”

“You are not up to standard, your deliveries are late. Production quality is a constant headache. All these



John Bates, worked to establish London as a fashion centre.

are strong factors. But it's another brick out of our wall.”

There are a number of others for the company.

Prudence Glynn

Making the ether safer on radio frequencies

The possible dangers of interference to radio communication and navigation by electrical sources of heat used in industrial processes are being evaluated in Britain and abroad.

Mr David Spash, managing director of Radiyne and a member of the British National Committee for Electroheat, represented the International Union for Electroheat at a recent meeting of the International Special Committee on Radio Interference.

This international committee recommends maximum radiation levels from all types of equipment, including electroheat plant. Previously there was no contact between the radio-interference and electroheat groups.

“Industry does tend to feel the ether to some degree, particularly in induction heating, scientific applications and the medical field,” Mr Spash said yesterday. Industrial microwave equipment could create problems in the reception of weak signals from outer space by radio astronomers.

The more generally perceived problem was of interference on radio frequencies used for communications of various types, and conceivably interference with, say, the automatic-landing and navigation systems used by aircraft.

The subject is expected to be discussed at next week's international congress on electroheat in Cannes. Among the advanced-technology papers to be presented there, Mr W. M. Steen of Imperial College, London, and Mr M. Sharp of Control Lasers, will discuss the commercial applications of lasers in electroheat.

Technology News

They believe that the greatest potential lies in heat treatment of surfaces with either transformations in the material substrate caused by rapid heating or the melting of a thin layer of powder or applied material into the substrate.

The result of these processes is the production of a very thin and hard layer on the surface, giving a “glassy” metal finish. Alternatively, a bonded layer of another material can be applied to give a homogeneous alloy surface.

Multiple network for microcomputers

Up to 65 microcomputers can be connected in a local (single-site) distributed-computing net-

work devised by Nestor Systems of Palo Alto, California, and marketed in Europe by Zynar, the recently formed subsidiary of the Rank Organisation.

Based on the Ethernet concept developed at the Xerox Palo Alto Research Centre, the design of the network gives microcomputer users access to the power of “big systems” while retaining the flexibility in use of individual personal computers.

Users can communicate with each other, share data and gain access to the same files, while the individual computer remains free to tackle accounting, scientific calculation or other tasks, without being constrained.

European marketing of the Nestor systems by Uzbridge-based Zynar is one of three links between the two companies announced last week by Mr Colin Crook, managing director of Zynar. In addition, the two companies are committed to a joint research and development programme.

Alloys that ‘remember’ temperatures

Work at the Palmer Research Centre, Slough, into the “memory” capabilities of alloys, has led to the development of clamps for joining

underwater pipelines, such as in the North Sea.

Some alloys after mechanical deformation, will return to their original shape when raised to a certain temperature.

Research has already produced couplings for pneumatic and hydraulic lines and catches that automatically open greenhouse windows at a specified temperature.

Copper-based alloys, Beta-Brass, Mininol, produced from nickel and titanium, are being tested at Palmer. This research has produced clamps for joining pipes where there is little room for manoeuvre during installation.

The same principle has been used commercially by Raychem the Palmer sponsor in North Sea pipes which do not carry oil. The alloy has a critical temperature below that of the North Sea.

The clamp is coded to the temperature of liquid nitrogen and after fitting over the two pipes is left to warm up.

The result is a “dry weld” at pressures encountered at more than 100 feet below the surface without the inconvenience of welding under the sea.

Kenneth Owen and Bill Johnstone

Third World threat to European chemicals

By John Hanley

Imports of some chemicals from Third World countries posed a real threat to depressed European markets, industry leaders claimed yesterday.

The Chemical Industries Association is now pressing the European Commission to modify its proposals for changes to the General System of Preferences for developing countries. The present scheme expires at the end of this year.

Mr Martin Trowbridge, the association's director general, says in a letter to member companies that the number of products classified as sensitive, and thus protected by quotas or ceilings, will be greatly reduced to 11.

The association said examples of chemical imports from the Third World included acrylonitrile from Brazil and melamine from Kuwait, but it was also concerned about the potential problems of imports from Romania, China, Mexico, South Korea and Yugoslavia.

The association says in a paper submitted to the Department of Trade and members of the British and European parliaments that the industry accepts some form of Community scheme of preferences in exchange for growth in the developing countries.

However, it views with serious concern the import threat to the European chemicals industry, now deep in recession, from so-called “developing” countries with highly advanced chemical industries.

The association, which through the European Council of chemical manufacturers called for about 100 products to be placed in the “sensitive” category, says that apart from cheap feedstocks, some developing countries enjoy additional benefits. These include low labour costs and negligible environmental and safety rules. Controls on clothing: The European Commission has approved quotas to limit the large influx of skirts coming into the United Kingdom from Pakistan. Imports in the first seven months of this year totalled 247,000, against 42,000 for the whole of 1979 and 17,000 for 1978.

Quotas for skirt imports were not included in the bilateral textiles agreement which has been in operation since January, 1978.

A limit of 450,000 has been set for 1980 and 325,000 and 245,000 for 1981 and 1982 respectively.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How interest rates hit expansion

From Mr R. J. G. Rait
Sir, British industry is continuing to be hit by the effects of a minor recession in a minor fashion to stay in line with demand.

We are not a government monopoly industry that can put up its prices 40 per cent in 11 months (as has British Rail) to cover the under-recovery incurred as a result of lower throughput. Without exception the government-controlled monopoly industries have put up their prices without fear of competition or closure—private industry cannot do that.

The local authorities have reduced their manpower levels by a fraction of the reduction forced on industry, but they have managed to do this only by putting up their prices very significantly. Unfortunately, local authorities are in a doubly protected position, for not only are they a monopoly industry, but also one is legally

bound to pay for their services whether they are good or whether one uses them or not.

The Government must steadily reduce interest substantially before the financing side of British industry suffers a major setback. The efficient parts of manufacturing which have made in the past and invested in renovation and expansion the companies that are suffering.

The clear message of this is that profits should be gained for a rainy day, and not investment plant and machinery.

R. J. G. RAIT,
Managing Director,
Shaston Furniture Limited,
Station Road,
Sewley,
Shaftesbury,
Dorset.

Repercussions on UK of Indonesian textile imports

From the Director of the British Textile Confederation
Sir, Mr Mayhew has referred to the revaluation, threatened by Indonesia against United Kingdom exports in protest against the restraints introduced recently on its exports of clothing from Indonesia.

We have every sympathy with United Kingdom exporters affected by these threats. However, there is far more at stake for the British textile and clothing industries than at first meets the eye.

The United Kingdom's introduction of restraints was taken in response to a very sharp rise in Indonesia's textile and clothing exports to us and against the background of severe market disruption in the United Kingdom—60,000 textile and clothing workers have lost their jobs since the beginning of this year, and many more are on short-time working.

What is even more important is the effect that capitalisation to Indonesia's threats would have on trade relations with other countries in South-east Asia, the Far East and Latin America. These have a long history of trade with the Community on the understanding that other countries would be treated in a similar way.

Indonesia, which agreed in principle in 1977 to accept such limitations if necessary, is now refusing to observe its agreement, even although the terms being offered to it are considerably more generous than need have been the case if the Community had demanded its full rights under the agreement.

It is the duty of the United Kingdom Government of Indonesia's demands would inevitably threaten the whole Community system for textile imports. The collapse of this system would be disastrous for the United Kingdom textile and clothing industries, which employ 700,000 employees and the major contribution that they make to the United Kingdom economy.

IAN MACARTHUR,
Director,
British Textile Confederation,
24 Buckingham Gate,
London SW1E 6LB.

The consequences of the Burmah negotiations

From Mr J. K. Kennett
Sir, Self-respecting companies like to be able to manage their affairs without government intervention. Burmah tried, failed to manage on their own and had to make a deal with anyone who could rescue them. As many small companies and individuals down on their luck have found, this is a recipe for “free market” forces are at their roughest.

Burmah were not compelled to make a deal, they chose to make one on the best terms they could negotiate at the time. It was a very early proper that the Bank with the Treasury behind it, should negotiate the best possible deal on behalf of the rest of us. A deal, once made, is a deal.

I doubt if Burmah shareholders would be volunteering to make up the difference if the BP shares had gone down in price rather than up. Their attitude is surely hypocritical in the extreme if they must blame someone, perhaps they should blame the directors who so managed a company with such assets that it had to make a hasty agreement which then proved to be unfavourable.

J. KENNETT,
1 Salisbury Avenue,
Harpenden,
Hertfordshire.

Paying for the postal snail

From Mr C. McVey
Sir, It is always disconcerting for a postman to read, among the frequent references to the postal service in the correspondence columns of *The Times*, Business News of any delays to the mails. All the more so when such delays are visited upon innocent children, albeit those of MPs belonging to the same political party as Sir Keith Joseph, by presumably militant and subversive snails, creatures not generally noted for their dedication to the cause of vigorous market forces.

The story recounted in Mr Greenaway's letter (October 3), ends happily and equitably enough with the clearing of the cost of restoring envelopes and stamp, although the reason for the delay, postmaster's apology remains unclear: was it for the understandable (and I biased) reluctance of the postman to bear the cost of the snail, or the existence of gas-ramps, the fact that the complainant was an MP (belonging to the same political party as Sir Keith Joseph) or mere force of habit?

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,
CHRIS McVEY (Postman),
Head Central Delivery Office,
Head Post Office,
Bristol BS1 1AA.

Cheque card objections

From Mr Jonathan C. Mathias
Sir, In answer to Mr Lee-Faulkner's letter (October 7), for a number of years, when asked for my address with a valid cheque card, I have given an obviously spurious but short address, eg. Buckingham Palace or 10 Downing Street. There have been raised eyebrows but no objections, because company policy has been complied with.

Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN MATHIAS,
17 Bloom Park Road,
Fulham,
London SW6 7BQ.

Industry and Hooks Law

From Mr M. E. Simons
Sir, Might those members of HM Government who have limited industrial but greater legal and scientific training and experience be reminded of Hooks Law: this describes how a spring can be stretched and reverts to its original length when the pressure is relieved.

There is a proviso: if the force is too great the spring permanently loses its bounce. An inordinant quantity of unemployment directed at industry will lead to permanent closure of many companies and jobs unless the pressure is abated in time.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN E. SIMONS,
10, GARDEN AVENUE,
LONDON SW15 6JY
October 6.

Encouraging the credit card user

From Mr R. J. Post
Sir, I do not want a credit card, I do want a credit card that will enable me to make purchases (for me the £50, cost of the credit card) without carrying sums in cash. To the remarks allegedly the effect that too many people will not use credit cards, each man or woman taking credit, the many people who feel I would willingly be interested in £500 of my (the current) credit card, my cash, or retain the ages of the system, with the aim to pay a “surcharge” the retailer to offer a mission that the company will deduct its payment before he can with the card, and the company will undertake in each month the necessary to bring this back up to the full sum.

R. J. POST,
86 Ormsdon Drive,
Hampstead,
Middlesex TW1E 2TN.

From Mr Michael J. J. Sir, With reference to the controversy over the use of credit card that the contributors argument have missed important point. There he, posters discriminate that credit card users should be encouraged to use credit cards and not cash transfers. Those that cash should be discouraged by allowing the no less for paying in cash.

Especially in petrol, carrying of large amounts of cash and the larger amounts held by petrol station kiosks I start suspect of terrorist criminals. The handling and distribution is a wasteful use of cash and it should be the banks and the Gov. if and when it has the use be constantly too means of reducing cash circulation.

Wean the public on cards and you may be get more of them to get by by cheque when cash or little cash is seen to be not some ogle.

MICHAEL J. DOLKEA,
3 Hurstwood,
Weymouth,
Dorset.

Spending by the local authorities

From Mr Simon Cook
Sir, As a council officer and a complacently laissez-faire, I might be forgiven for missing earnest guardian of the Mr. Webb, extolling his in his last, presumptuous letter (October 8), the “outwining” of an act his council. Nonetheless indifference, I would say he is using my without my permission laws that are not meet our legal basis, but additional effect of the nation of the country Council, some prefects SIMON COOK, WLL,
14 Great Castle Street,
London, W1,
October 8.

NOTICE OF ADJUSTMENT OF CONVERSION PRICE

To the Holders of Ward Foods Overseas Capital Corporation

5% SUBORDINATED GUARANTEED DEBENTURE DUE 1982

Notice is hereby given that as a result of the issue of additional shares of the common stock of Ward Foods Inc. in the form of stock dividends, the Conversion has been adjusted from \$50.75 per share to \$43.01 per share.

Each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures was hitherto convertible into 19.70 shares of the Common Stock and is now convertible into 23.25 shares.

We suggest that you keep this notice with your Debenture.

GUARANTY
Ward Foods Overseas Capital Corporation

RUGBY CEMENT

The Directors of The Rugby Portland Cement Co. Ltd. announce that the unaudited Group results for the six months to the 30th June 1980 were as follows:

	6 months to 30th June 1980		6 months to 30th June 1979		Year to 31st Dec 1979	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover						
United Kingdom	58,995		41,182		95,503	
Overseas	7,684		7,804		14,969	
	66,679		48,986		110,472	
Trading Profit						
United Kingdom	5,411		3,801		12,617	
Overseas	1,371		1,346		3,057	
	6,782		5,147		15,674	
Interest Received and Investment Income	1,803		1,216		2,488	
Interest Paid	(2,013)		(1,316)		(2,968)	
	6,572		5,047		15,194	
Group Share of Associated Companies	(39)		(37)		(83)	
Profit before Taxation	9,333		5,010		15,111	
Taxation						
United Kingdom	766		881		1,208	
Overseas	92		76		162	
	858		957		1,370	
Deferred—United Kingdom	750	1,608	50	707	1,260	2,630
Profit after Taxation		7,725		4,303		12,481
Minority Interests		74		154		314
Profit attributable to the Shareholders		7,851		4,449		12,167
Earnings per share*		7.3p		4.2p		12.3p

*After adjusting for the bonus element in the April 1980 Rights Issue and in respect of the 1980 figure allowing for the additional shares arising therefrom.

The significant increase in United Kingdom turnover and profits in part reflects the favourable weather conditions in 1980 compared with the severe conditions in the previous year. They were also improved by the increase in cement prices from the 1st March. This increase sought to restore margins and, in recognition of the need to encourage the modernisation of plant, provide a modest improvement in the low return on capital earned by the cement industry. Our new Rochester kiln was started at the end of April and during its build up period is progressing satisfactorily.

Overseas trading profits were depressed by a very disappointing six months for Cockburn. Its market, with no increase in activity, was very competitive. Further modifications to its new line plant deferred the expected cost benefits therefrom although full depreciation charges were borne. The Pernella Hotel's results showed their expected increase.

The taxation charge is reduced by allowances on the very substantial capital expenditure in the United Kingdom and the benefit to Cockburn of investment allowances brought forward from 1979.

The substantial reduction in activity in the building and construction industry in the United Kingdom since the middle of the year inevitably means that trading profits for the second half of the year will be below those for the corresponding period of last year.

The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend on account of the year ending 31st December 1980 of 2.2p a share—£2,018,802 (1979—2.2p a share—£2,087,612) on the enlarged capital following the one for four Rights Issue.

The dividend will be paid on the 5th January 1981 to shareholders on the register on the 14th November 1980.

Boyd-Carpenter
Chairman

INTERIM REPORT

The significant increase in United Kingdom turnover and profits in part reflects the favourable weather conditions in 1980 compared with the severe conditions in the previous year. They were also improved by the increase in cement prices from the 1st March. This increase sought to restore margins and, in recognition of the need to encourage the modernisation of plant, provide a modest improvement in the low return on capital earned by the cement industry. Our new Rochester kiln was started at the end of April and during its build up period is progressing satisfactorily.

Overseas trading profits were depressed by a very disappointing six months for Cockburn. Its market, with no increase in activity, was very competitive. Further modifications to its new line plant deferred the expected cost benefits therefrom although full depreciation charges were borne. The Pernella Hotel's results showed their expected increase.

The taxation charge is reduced by allowances on the very substantial capital expenditure in the United Kingdom and the benefit to Cockburn of investment allowances brought forward from 1979.

Boyd-Carpenter
Chairman

هذا من لامل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Glaxo's search for growth

Glaxo managed to soothe the market yesterday with pretax profits down only 84 per cent at £66.1m after last week's worries about the future of its anti-ulcer drug, following the failure to reach agreement with its United States distributor, a possible rights issue and rather worse final figures had cut a sixth off the value of the shares.

This is the third year in a row that this hitherto growth stock has announced lower profits and while it is again sterling, which trimmed £11m off trading profits against £12m the year before, that is the main villain of the piece the real worries about Glaxo centre on its mature product lines and growing doubts that new products can produce the same take-off for profits as cephalosporins did in the 1970s.

New generation cephalosporins, like Zinacef, are already feeling the competitive winds and the new tetracycline anti-hypertensive drug is not making good progress while it is going to be a couple of years at least before the anti-ulcer ranitidine will be contributing to profits, and even then, the competition is already tough.

So far last year's price rises do not seem to have harmed volume too badly outside the United Kingdom and the margin

is now not enough and the airline must now be trading at a substantial loss.

All of which has justified postponement for Mr Nott. But the reiteration yesterday of his determination to go ahead eventually removes the possibility that he has drawn the wider conclusion that the flotation of such a vertiginously cyclical business would have to be so opportunistic in timing or contrived in structure as to render the exercise fundamentally damaging to the company.

This gives the progress so far on denationalization—a distinctly chequered appearance. In terms of full-blooded flotations only National Freight Corporation looks anywhere near fruition. Last week's announcement of North Sea Oil bonds only highlights the complexity of raising equity in BNOC and meanwhile recessionary problems have led to the postponement of action on British Shipbuilders, British Aerospace is uncertain and Cable and Wireless is remote.

The point is that a full equity issue is a complex route to denationalization involving, as it does, the creation of a sufficiently attractive package for investors who may, in any case, take the view that the flotation will be structurally damaging, as in British Airways' case, or will lead to wholly new competitive pressures on the business as with National Freight.

Several property companies ventured into Australia only to be caught by the 1974-76 recession, among them the Crown Agents and Capital and Counties. Others such as Law Land and Centroland did not do as well as hoped. MEPC cheerfully admits it was rash but claims that it has learnt a lot, and is now expanding further in property down-under where it is counting on immediate yields of 9 per cent from developments in Sydney and Perth, around double that available at home.

The money is coming from a £121m private placing of the first Australian dollar bonds carrying a coupon of 8 1/2 per cent and convertible into sterling equity, though there have been several bonds convertible into yen this year to take advantage of the strength of the Japanese equity market.

The cost of straight fixed interest financing is of course prohibitive. So MEPC has settled on a convertible for gearing, as it did in July when it underpinned its United States property expansion with a \$30m convertible subordinated, the first, incidentally since exchange controls ended. But in July MEPC got away with a coupon of only 8 1/2 per cent.

Then, as now, Kuwait International and Morgan organized the issue, and part of the issue will end up in the Gulf reflecting once again the Kuwaiti interest in United Kingdom property. MEPC shares rose 7p to 23 1/2p yesterday, making the conversion price of 255p in February 1981 look interesting already.

Rugby Portland Take-off delayed

Coming at the top and at expectations, the interim results from Rugby Portland Cement, Britain's second largest manufacturer with a seventh of the market, hardly moved the shares. The market is looking beyond these figures to what looks like a very difficult second half, and further ahead, to the early part of 1981 which, at this stage, appears far from easy.

The figures for the first half to the end of June include recovery from last year's appalling weather, a 7 per cent increase in the volume of cement deliveries and a 24 per cent price increase for four months.

The overall effect has been to push profits up from £5.05m to £9.37m on sales that increased from £49m to £67m. More revealing still are the trading profits in the United Kingdom, which more than doubled to £8.4m.

The going has become much tougher in the second half with a dramatic downturn in demand in July and August which, for Rugby, amounted to a 16 to 17 per cent volume drop. Since then demand has eased at the lower levels but with the high operational gearing the damage has already occurred. With no further price increases in the pipeline this year and little to be expected from Australia—which suffered badly in the first half—it looks as if profits are set to fall from £10m to perhaps £8m, assuming normal weather.

Longer term, Rugby has a lot going for it with its modernized plants and Australian prospects. But for the time being at 72p, yielding 9.3 per cent prospectively and a p/e ratio of 10, there is little reason for the shares to improve.

Last Wednesday, *The Times* published a letter from Mr Patrick Neill, the chairman of the Council for the Securities Industry (CSI). He was commenting on what I had written the previous day on the general subject of self-regulation, non-statutory regulation and statutory regulation of the securities industry.

In particular, the article had used the rash of "dawn raids" sponsored by last February's clandestine attack on Consolidated Goldfields, to examine the recent record of the Stock Exchange Council and the CSI itself.

To be honest, it was not completely obvious what point Mr Neill was seeking to make. The original article had asserted that the self-regulators had fumbled the challenge represented by the eruption of sudden swoops in the Stock Exchange on unsuspecting companies.

Mr Neill seemed to be scoring a telling debating point, when he quoted from a comment by the Financial Editor in *The Times* in June on the subject of dawn raids. We

had argued at that point that the fuss about dawn raids was being overdone, if the argument was simply that they were unfair because they provided large shareholders with an advantage not available to small shareholders, the advantage being that superior and prompter reaction to a sudden raid enabled them to obtain a higher share price in selling securities to a dawn raider.

The letter concluded rather abruptly with the observation that on August 7 the CSI in fact outlawed dawn raids.

In fact the original article never expressed a view on whether dawn raids as such were or were not objectionable. Although during the summer there was a rash of them, they have in fact been an occasional part of the scene in the securities market for many years.

The fuss in February about Consolidated Goldfields, although it involved a substantial dawn raid on the final day, February 12, was in fact less concerned initially with this aspect than with the way in which unidentified

foreign buyers were secretly obtaining control of a substantial British company by the use of nominee names and by parties overseas acting in concert.

A perfectly respectable case has and can indeed be put up for the continuance of dawn raids, but that is however, not sensible for the Stock Exchange Council, or the CSI, or anyone else concerned to protect the good name of non-statutory regulation, is to adopt the position that there was nothing wrong with dawn raids last year, or in February of this year, but that somehow by August they had become something that had to be outlawed.

It is even less dignified if the suggestion is encouraged that the change in attitude was substantially affected by a public fuss and a brouhaha in public on the prints.

Fashions, opinions and standards change over time and it would not be in the interest of our trade to suggest anything other than that serious newspapers play a part in the process. But it is a gradual process. And it is impossible to think that a press campaign, however brilliant and effective, could

change majority opinion on the subject of dawn raids or completely between February and August 1980.

If they should have been outlawed in August, they should have been outlawed in February. If the authorities thought that they were unobjectionable in February, they should have had the courage of their convictions in August and said so publicly.

The point should be taken by the friends of non-statutory regulation as helpful and constructive. For the nature of self-regulation is that it is permanently fighting a defensive battle. Over time the trend is steadily towards greater statutory intervention in financial markets.

If the remaining important bastions of self-regulation are to be preserved as much intact as possible for as long as possible, they must work and be seen to work, confidently and successfully. It is only by firms and men acting that the pressures for more statutory regulation will be avoided. Banking and insurance show the ways in which weakness in these areas leads inevitably to more statute.

Hugh Stephenson

Self-regulation: a return to the fray



Sr Sá Carneiro (left), Portugal's Prime Minister, and General Eanes, the President, December showdown.

Portuguese industry puts its money on Sá Carneiro

Derek Harris

For all Portugal's problems—and they are considerable enough with under-industrialization, the balance of payments again starting to worsen and a 20 per cent inflation rate—the country's industrial and commercial leaders are probably at their most optimistic since the 1974 revolution. That might change.

Senior Francisco Sá Carneiro, the Prime Minister, faced in December as great a political hurdle as during last week's general election which returned his centre-right Democratic Alliance for four years with an increased majority. Sr Sá Carneiro has said that, if General António Ramalho Eanes, Portugal's President, is re-elected in December he will resign as Prime Minister.

With early opinion polls indicating that General Eanes, who has shown himself sympathetic with the left-wing, was by far the most popular candidate for the presidency, the Prime Minister is taking a big gamble with his resignation threat.

What has encouraged the business community is that there has been a swing to the right in the country away from the extremes of socialist policy that brought mounting inflation, unemployment with a two-track control of a public sector swollen by widespread nationalization.

Now nationalization looks likely in some cases to be reversed with the Ministry of Industry and Technology already involved in studies of state companies which, though profitable, have made no effort to expand.

Although denationalization is not anticipated in the banking sector, bankers are expecting an easing of controls for newcomers, including foreign banks, which there are at present only four operating in Portugal, one being the Bank of London and South America.

But, with the aim of making better use of natural resources

there are likely to be extensive state-financed projects in the iron and steel and petrochemical industries. In mining and manufacturing, about 15,000m is being discussed for the period to 1984.

In the private sector restructuring schemes are afoot in areas like the food industry, textiles, footwear and ship-repairing.

All this and more is going to be needed to get the country's industry and agriculture into good enough shape to withstand the strains of its planned entry into the EEC in 1993. Already international aid for investment is growing, the latest promised injection being the £168m agreed this month by the Nine under the pre-accession arrangements.

Around £75m a year is being made available by the World Bank for development projects in agriculture, energy, environment and water supplies, road construction, education and the promotion of small businesses.

The bank has indicated it is willing to increase loans for energy research, offshore oil exploration and industry with the emphasis on developing smaller and medium-sized businesses.

The British presence in Portugal, strong in centres like Oporto with its long association with the port wine trade, is growing. British direct investment in this year's vote for 5 per cent of all foreign direct investment in 1979.

Total foreign investment last year was £36.5m but after the first signs of Portugal's political swing to the right, the rate of foreign applications for investment in the country increased sharply. In the first five months of the year new foreign investment projects amounted to some £91.5m, a

250 per cent increase on the same period last year.

British investment has been made in a wider spread of sectors than those with which it has been traditionally associated like the wine trade and eucalyptus pulp, used in the manufacture of fine papers. The Portuguese authorities claim that incentives now being offered to foreign investors are almost on a par with those seen in the Irish Republic, although the main advantage is with low-interest loans for approved projects.

All this is encouraging but the government faces a number of difficult tests. Recently the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) forecast a gross domestic product growth this year of 3 per cent compared with 4 per cent in 1979 and the government's own target of 3.6 per cent.

There has since been a reduction in taxes and a wage rise that should come through in increased domestic demand. The inflation rate, just over 24 per cent last year, has been brought down to a claimed 20 per cent or less but there must be a questioning mark over whether this can be held.

There are also basic problems of infrastructure which must be tackled—from much needed expansion of educational provision to spending on roads and on housing. The government has estimated that the country needs some 700,000 new houses but it could take 20 years to build them unless the rate of construction is increased. Road building is another neglected area. On the Lisbon-Oporto motorway little of the planned route has been completed.

A win for General Eanes in December will be a personal crisis for Sr Sá Carneiro. For businessmen it could be unsettling: the thing they need most at the moment is political stability.

Why we should be worried by the high cost of stress

As tens of thousands of jobs are bitten in death by the recession, the loss of employment is less likely to capture public attention at present are the problems of boredom and stress at work.

Quite apart from the possibility of their being linked to the rising drinking habits of all types of workers, they demonstrably erode the psyche and reduce performance.

In France, for instance, the unions are actually campaigning against boredom and stress at work. Several French state employees have committed suicide this year and one of the main postal unions claims that 15 young people have recently tried to kill themselves because of the depressive effects of repetitive work.

"The total cost to industry of all forms of stress related illness and other manifestations, a large slice of which can be attributed directly or indirectly to the working environment, must be enormous, beyond the scope of most cost accountants to begin to calculate," says Professor Cary L. Cooper of the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology. He works in the department of management sciences.

"Some Americans estimate that it may represent in the order of 1 per cent to 3 per cent of the gross national product in the United States," he adds in the *Bulletin of the British Psychological Society* (1980, 33, 49-51).

Investigation of the problem involves climbing into the mind of the worker or manager both as an individual and as a group member. And while experimental psychologists acknowledge the scope of the problem, the match between what people have been forced to do and their expectations of a job.

When the present loss of jobs is likely to occupy more union and management attention even than pay scales, simply because, in the end, an employee can buy himself or herself out of stress and boredom.

Research work in Britain, however, is bedevilled by a lack of impetus from industry itself. Dr Cooper told me that in the United States lawyers have lovingly coined a new phrase to describe the effects of years of stress and boredom on workers—"cumulative trauma".

It was born 20 years ago when a motor car production worker successfully sued his company for disability money. He had suffered a coronary thrombosis because, he claimed, his employers had not tried to alleviate his job of stress.

In California, two years ago, 17 per cent of disability claims were related to job stress and the result has been a sudden, compulsive interest in the working environment—a mushrooming of psychological and medical research and the emergence of "stress counselling".

"The motives for this have not been pure but the effects have been good. Coronary heart disease in American workers dropped in the seventies for the first time. The same is happening in Scandinavia which, like America and Germany, is way ahead of Britain.

"I find the British approach depressing. It is not doing anything. Forget the moral argument—they have not even done their sums to find out what stress is costing them. I can count on the fingers of one hand those companies which have made a start."

It will be interesting to see how long it is before America exports its concept of cumulative trauma.

Peter Brock



Sir Austin Ridsdale, chairman of Glaxo.

improvement has helped the second half to match the previous year's—admittedly depressed £35.8m pretax. The ending of resale price maintenance in the Veeva wholesaling division has cut margins there with trading profits £1m down at £5m. Overseas competition remains stiff in Japan with only the strong showing in Nigeria helping associates improve from £2.2m to £2.9m.

Despite the rise in interest charges from £1.7m to £2.5m, cash flow is still adequate to fund a high level of spending and higher working capital with no more than a £2.3m dip into cash resources.

Even so Glaxo is raising the dividend a little less than expected from 11.4p to 13.6p gross where the yield after yesterday's 16p up to 22 1/2p is only 5 per cent, and the dividend is uncovered on a current cost basis. Meanwhile, the pharmaceutical bears jumped on Beecham yesterday after reports that its new Augmentin antibiotic had run into licensing problems in the United Kingdom.

News that engineering union negotiators were to recommend an 8.2 per cent pay offer sparked a little life into stock markets yesterday afternoon. Glits in particular finished the day strongly, much to the delight of the authorities. Not only was the remaining £500-£100m of 1980 coupon stock taken up by the market, but the 1980 "cap" finished hard up against the £503 level at which the Government broker is expected to make fresh supplies available.

On current pricing, moreover, the new short-medium stock, to be offered on Thursday is starting to look attractive. Larger investors will presumably not make up their minds, however, until they have seen what tomorrow's batch of economic statistics add to yesterday's figures pointing to a further sharp fall in industrial production in August.

British Airways Looking beyond the first half

Mr John Nott, the Trade Secretary, has vowed to the inevitable in deciding not to floor British Airways in 1981. The trading background, at the time the Conservatives came to power pointed to an operating surplus of £150m last year, the outcome was £22m. The position has now deteriorated further. The auxiliary activities which kept the pretax figure just in the black last time

Business Diary: The Brussels of Freddy Willockx

Brussels claim to be the capital of Europe always had a hollow ring. In its thousand-year history, the city has seen many a foreign invader come and go. It is less than 25 years since the Treaty of Rome was signed, so it will be a long time before the European Community makes its mark on the city.

The traveller arriving in Brussels will find no helpful signposts to guide the way to the Community institutions east of the city centre.

Once at the top of the Rue de la Loi he or she will be surrounded by buildings remarkable for their failure to fit in with the surroundings.

The Berlaymont, the headquarters of the European Commission, squats like an enormous cuckoo—its 13-floor bulk out of all proportion to its inadequate nest of run down turn-of-the-century town houses and shoe box office blocks. Its four huge concave glass walls which expose the mechanisms of all but the very top floor, to the gaze of the outside world, are particularly inappropriate in the capital city of so private a people as the Belgians.

Two floors below ground in the "Schuman" metro station, illuminated placards by the praisers of the EEC. Nobody looks. It is not hostile, just indifference.

According to opinion polls, the Belgians are among the most enthusiastic supporters of the European Community. Perhaps this is because it has a more than marginal effect on their everyday lives. Newspapers rarely give much coverage to Community affairs. Day-to-day existence owes far more to the way Belgium society was moulded in the last century than any of the visions of a new Europe that have emerged since the last war.

Belgium has been described fairly as the most bourgeois country in Western Europe. It is a world where landlords have the upper hand in that fraught relationship between landlord and tenant, and where the individual can be required to do some extraordinary things—like obtain a certificate of "good conduct and morals" from his local authority before being eligible to join a professional association.

Any new arrival in Brussels quickly learns that although the Community may be based in Brussels, there are "no go" areas in the city where the power of the EEC has yet to apply.

My favourite is the Rue Picard, just over a mile to the north-west of the Berlaymont close to the Brussels-Charleroi canal. Here is Brussels' central goods depot and headquarters of the city's customs authorities.

Its forbidding appearance—a cross between a 1940s Holly-



Taking on the EEC's champion tax-dodgers: Belgian Finance Minister, Freddy Willockx.

wood interpretation of Alcatraz and GUM, the Moscow department store—is familiar to anybody who has tried to import the family car into Belgium. The three-to-six-month bureaucratic paper chase that this task involves serves as a reminder that car ownership is a privilege that must be paid for in terms of frustration as well as cash.

But the Rue Picard is not content to impress itself on those wealthy enough to own cars. It can, by withholding a gift parcel from abroad, pull even the humblest of citizens into its domain. Once through the doors of the Rue Picard, you can forget everything that has ever been written about the movement of goods and services in the Europe of the Nine.

If approached in the right spirit, the experience can be a mixture of a lucky dip and a flutter at the races. Armed with the piece of paper advising that a packet is waiting to be collected, its rightful owner is shuttled from one frosted glass window to another. At each an obscure fee is levied. After an afternoon of queuing, paying and signing forms, the prize is handed over. The point is clear. This *Ministère* is Belgium, not Europe.

The Rue Picard would be understandable if it acted solely as an aptitude test for foreigners. But no. Belgian friends too have to put up with the same bureaucracy.

Why one might ask, do they? Belgium is, after all, a democracy and its citizens are as quick as anybody to defend their rights. But faced with the apparatus of the state, the average Belgian is a creature

curiously inert. The problem, he agrees, is difficult. He does not

this dilemma that I met Freddy Willockx.

At 33, Willockx has the distinction of being the youngest member of Wilfried Martens' third government before it resigned last week. He was Secretary of State for Finance—a job he still does in the present caretaker administration. He is a Flemish Socialist, which means that if Martens manages to put together another coalition government of Christian and Socialist parties, Willockx is likely to continue in his post. His specific task is to crack down on fiscal fraud.

While fiscal fraud is a growing problem in all countries of the European Community, it is endemic in Belgium. The most recent estimates put the annual loss to the state at 261,000m Belgian francs. This sum—equal to £2,857m—is equivalent to around a fifth of the annual budget and works out at nearly £300 for every man, woman and child in the country.

The thriving state of Belgium's black economy goes some way to explaining how in a country with the highest level of unemployment in the EEC—more than 10 per cent at the last count—there are so many visible signs of wealth.

Freddy Willockx was refreshingly open about his chances of dealing with the problem of tax-fiddling. The problem, he agrees, is difficult. He does not

expect to solve it, but his aim is at least to make life harder for those who defraud the state.

Belgium has already budgeted for a 15,000m franc increase in revenue next year through attacking fiscal fraud. But this is a fairly modest target when compared with the increase in revenue losses over the past few years.

Belgium's leading guru on the subject of tax fraud is Professor Max Frank of the Free University of Brussels. His researches show that fiscal fraud has doubled over the past five years. According to Professor Frank's figures, the top 5 per cent of income tax payers in Belgium are the worst offenders, decoupling the state of nearly 65 per cent of the total tax loss.

With the strict banking secrecy of Luxembourg only two and a half hours' drive away from Brussels and Zurich even closer as the jet flies, it is clear that the Belgian authorities face a monumental task in stemming fiscal fraud.

For Freddy Willockx, who points to opinion polls that say four in five Belgians would support a tough anti-fraud policy, taking on the other fifth could sustain a political career. And what is Brussels if not politics?

Peter Norman

CHANNEL TUNNEL INVESTMENTS LIMITED

1 Love Lane, London, EC2V 7JJ

Interim Report for the six months ended 30th June, 1980

	6 months to 30th June, 1980 (unaudited)	6 months to 30th June, 1979 (unaudited)	Year to 31st December, 1979
Income from listed investments	4,516	4,516	9,032
Interest receivable	4,445	2,898	6,460
Administration expenses	8,561	7,414	15,493
	2,745	2,573	8,743
Profit before taxation	6,215	4,829	6,745
Taxation	2,485	2,032	2,735
Profit after taxation	3,730	2,807	4,010

12th October, 1980.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Glaxo results help bring buyers in

A mood of confidence returned to the market yesterday as the account got off to a firm start despite some initial nervousness.

This followed a welter of good news including some impressive full-year figures from Glaxo and reports that the engineering workers had settled for an 8.2 per cent pay increase.

As a result, several large buyers were reported with a strong target following the latest tide of events in the fighting between Iran and Iraq. So jobbers were in confident mood last night after last week's heavy fall. After slipping a further 0.5 at 11 am the FT index then reverted to unchanged at midday before closing 6.1 up at 472.4.

Glits were again in demand, despite the announcement of new rap last Friday. Indeed, the Government Broker exhausted supplies of the "rap" Exchequer 3 per cent 1983.

Buyers were taking a fairly optimistic view of tomorrow's money supply report. They also showed their approval of the settlement with the engineering workers.

In long, prices closed at the top with rises of £1 on the day while in shorts the gains were limited to between £1 and £1.5.

Leading industrial shares were mainly taken up with the full-year figures from Glaxo which were above most expectations. The shares gathered strength all day to close with a net rise of 16p at 228p. Even Beecham, upset by reports that it was having problems with drug licences in the United States, recovered from 141p to 143p, a net fall of 2p.

Elsewhere, ICI gained 4p to 326p along with Plims 5p to 192p, Dunlop 1p to 76p, BAT's 3p to 266p, while Reckitt & Coleman held steady at 180p. Only Bowater, 3p down at 160p, and Unilever 2p lower at 481p failed to make up the lost ground.

Oils were again in favour as the Middle East war took a new twist. London buying saw prices surge ahead to hectic dealing helped by press comment on the sector as a whole.

Among the majors, rises were seen in BP, up 12p at 415p, Shell, up 8p at 424p, Ultramar, up 10p at 458p, Lasso, up 27p at 774p, and Barmah up 10p at 184p.

Sharp gains were also seen among the second liners with Carless Capel advancing 10p to 184p along with Sovereign 18p to 413p, Candeca 21p to 244p and Global Natural Resources 15p to 553p.

Improved figures and accompanying scrip issue saw shares of food group Avana rise 5p to 185p, while elsewhere in foods favourable comment added 12p to 250p.

A favourable trading statement added 10p to Channel Tunnel at 130p but disappointing reports clipped 1p from W. Canning at 49p, 2p from Foster Bros Clothing at 80p, 3p from Reed Executive at 50p and 3p from Startrite at 37p.

Shares of several motor distributors picked up as the European Motor Show got into full swing. Henrys were 6p stronger at 96p. BSG International, where the chairman resigned last week, also rallied 3p to 16p.

Interest was shown in cement shares following improved figures from Rugby Portland up 11p at 71p. Blue Circle recovered from an earlier fall to close only 2p up at 330p, after 326p, while Aberthaw, reporting today, was steady at 196p.

Airfix's failure to publish its full-year results, expected last month, and Lanes's recent poor figures, are leading the market to believe that the group is trying to sell some assets. With losses estimated as high as £6m, the share price lost 1p yesterday to 11p, 2p above the year's low.

Speculative interest was again focused on Mercantile House which lent 43p to 360p while favourable comment lifted Sirdar 1p to 99p, Peter Brotherhood 10p to 115p and Royal Bank of Scotland 6p to 105p.

Stores featured. Kitchen Queen 2p higher at 16p following weekend comment, while Harris Queensway held firm at 142p in the wake of recent figures, and House of Fraser improved 1p to 133p in response to various share holding movements involving an Australian subsidiary.

In engineering, Vespene climbed 7p to 80p as it prepared for its fight with the Government over compensation at the European Court in Strasbourg. Shares of Benlox

strengthened 8p to 45p on news that one of its directors had increased his stake to around 25 per cent. Meanwhile, United Carriers hardened another 7p to 210p following last week's figures and share handout.

Insurance shares gave way to further weakness with General Accident dropping 4p to 342p, GRE 6p to 340p, Royal 5p to 448p and Sun Alliance 6p to 774p.

Properties had MEPC 7p better at 239p as news of a bond issue to raise money was announced and Bradford Property advanced 6p to 194p after favourable comment.

Equity turnover on October 10, was £146.89m (17.850 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were 1,111.

Traded Options: Made a bright start to the week with 1,466 contracts recorded. Most interest was again featured on Cons Gold with 388 contracts and over compensation at the Traditional options encountered little interest during a rather quiet session although calls were made in BSG Int at 24p and Barker & Dobson at 21p. No puts or doubles were completed.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
£m	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	turnover
Asi and Lacy (I)	15.12(11.9)	1.41(0.9)	—	6.0(5.5)	1/11	(11.5)
Avana (I)	20.9(17.7)	2.0(1.7)	—	2.0(—)	2/3	(5)
Beecham (P)	6.58(4.63)	0.4(0.4)	—	0.4(0.4)	—	—
W. Canning (I)	35.7(30.0)	1.0(0.5)	—	1.7(1.2)	1/12	—
Foster Bros (I)	44.4(39.5)	3.2(4.5)	3.7(4.8)	1.1(1.0)	10/12	(3.19)
Glaxo (P)	618(539)	56.1(72.3)	23.4(26.4)	6.0(5.5)	5/1	9.5(8.6)
ICI (P)	2.9(2.97)	1.24(1.07)	1.24(1.07)	1.5(1.2)	6/1	2.2(1.87)
Reed (I)	17.5(14.3)	0.5(1.25)	4.8(7.4)	1.5(1.5)	—	(4.5)
Rugby Portland (I)	66.7(48.9)	3.3(3.01)	7.3(4.2)	2.2(2.2)	—	(4.7)
Startrite (P)	6.08(5.7)	0.43(0.68)	—	1.2(—)	—	2.25(2.25)
W. A. Tyndal (P)	5.96(6.12)	0.25(0.5)	—	1.2(—)	—	1.70(1.78)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To enable gross to multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * Not adjusted for rights issue.

Norfolk Capital sells Bristol hotel for £1m

Norfolk Capital Hotels, which lost its young managing director, Mr David James, last January and is now run by Mr Maxwell Joseph, who has nearly 30 per cent of the shares, is still selling hotels.

It has exchanged contracts with MP Kent (Property Developments) for the sale of the freehold of the Royal Hotel College Green, Bristol. The hotel will close this Christmas. The price for the land and buildings was £1m, of which £100,000 has been received. The rest will be paid in cash on completion, which is scheduled for February. The book value of the land and buildings is £898,500.

Kent has the option, which it can use up to December 31, of buying the contents of the hotel for £100,000. Their book value is £97,000. Net profits of the hotel in the year to September 30 last were £80,000.

Norfolk Capital's net annual profit for the year ended 30 September 1979 was £100,000. The company's pre-tax profit for the year ended 30 September 1979 was £100,000. The company's pre-tax profit for the year ended 30 September 1979 was £100,000.

St Piran's assets issue unresolved

St Piran, the embattled mining and property group, is still trying to reach agreement on the value of assets in Thailand. Mr Malcolm Stone, the chairman, said yesterday, "At the same time, St Piran hopes that its Stock Exchange quotation, suspended in May, will be re-listed."

In his annual statement, Mr Stone said that the auditors had been unable to determine the value of the Thai holdings. Because negotiations on realising them seemed to have broken down, Mr Stone agreed with the auditors.

Mr Stone also said that he hoped St Piran's shares would be re-listed now that the Department of Trade's report on the company's affairs had been completed. Details of the report have not been released, but the inquiry concerned share dealings in the company relating to Mr James Raper, a former chairman.

St Piran's assets issue unresolved

St Piran, the embattled mining and property group, is still trying to reach agreement on the value of assets in Thailand. Mr Malcolm Stone, the chairman, said yesterday, "At the same time, St Piran hopes that its Stock Exchange quotation, suspended in May, will be re-listed."

In his annual statement, Mr Stone said that the auditors had been unable to determine the value of the Thai holdings. Because negotiations on realising them seemed to have broken down, Mr Stone agreed with the auditors.

Mr Stone also said that he hoped St Piran's shares would be re-listed now that the Department of Trade's report on the company's affairs had been completed. Details of the report have not been released, but the inquiry concerned share dealings in the company relating to Mr James Raper, a former chairman.

St Piran's assets issue unresolved

St Piran, the embattled mining and property group, is still trying to reach agreement on the value of assets in Thailand. Mr Malcolm Stone, the chairman, said yesterday, "At the same time, St Piran hopes that its Stock Exchange quotation, suspended in May, will be re-listed."

In his annual statement, Mr Stone said that the auditors had been unable to determine the value of the Thai holdings. Because negotiations on realising them seemed to have broken down, Mr Stone agreed with the auditors.

Mr Stone also said that he hoped St Piran's shares would be re-listed now that the Department of Trade's report on the company's affairs had been completed. Details of the report have not been released, but the inquiry concerned share dealings in the company relating to Mr James Raper, a former chairman.

St Piran's assets issue unresolved

St Piran, the embattled mining and property group, is still trying to reach agreement on the value of assets in Thailand. Mr Malcolm Stone, the chairman, said yesterday, "At the same time, St Piran hopes that its Stock Exchange quotation, suspended in May, will be re-listed."

In his annual statement, Mr Stone said that the auditors had been unable to determine the value of the Thai holdings. Because negotiations on realising them seemed to have broken down, Mr Stone agreed with the auditors.

Mr Stone also said that he hoped St Piran's shares would be re-listed now that the Department of Trade's report on the company's affairs had been completed. Details of the report have not been released, but the inquiry concerned share dealings in the company relating to Mr James Raper, a former chairman.

St Piran's assets issue unresolved

St Piran, the embattled mining and property group, is still trying to reach agreement on the value of assets in Thailand. Mr Malcolm Stone, the chairman, said yesterday, "At the same time, St Piran hopes that its Stock Exchange quotation, suspended in May, will be re-listed."

In his annual statement, Mr Stone said that the auditors had been unable to determine the value of the Thai holdings. Because negotiations on realising them seemed to have broken down, Mr Stone agreed with the auditors.

Mr Stone also said that he hoped St Piran's shares would be re-listed now that the Department of Trade's report on the company's affairs had been completed. Details of the report have not been released, but the inquiry concerned share dealings in the company relating to Mr James Raper, a former chairman.

St Piran's assets issue unresolved

Briefly

Hawley Leisure: Provincial has acquired a further interest of 27.000 ordinary shares of Wood Hall Trust, the industrial holding company, to part with its entire 26 per cent stake in Pauls & Whites.

Brokers Casanova yesterday placed the stake, amounting to around seven million shares, with an unknown buyer at 130p. This was about 15p below the then current market share price.

Alan Paine has acquired ladies' clothing business of Monopros from Munro and Co. It has a factory in Leeds and a turnover of about £1m. Alan Paine has net assets of some £3.5m.

Channel Tunnel Investments: Pre-tax profit for six months to June 30, 1980, £5.215 (£4.839). Tax £2.486 (£2.092).

Property Holding and Investment Trust: Kuwait Investment Office acquired on September 25, a further 50,000 ordinary shares holding 3.40m ordinary (8.54 per cent). Associated Deal: L. Messel and Co. joint brokers to Grand Metropolitan, bought on behalf of an associate, 2,000 Coral Lasso Group ordinary shares at 51p.

Startrite Engineering Group: Pre-tax profit for year to June 30, 1979, £581,000. Dividend 2.21p gross (2.01p net). Turnover amounted to £6,087m (£5.7m).

Although trading profit fell to £520,000 before interest charges, board feels that with circumstances prevailing in second half, results were satisfactory. Retrenchment in current year will be essential in order to maintain cash flow.

Aberdeen Investment: On behalf of its client Aitken (English), investment intelligence has revised cash offer for shares in Aberdeen Investment of 110.5p per cent of certified net assets per share as at October 15, subject to a minimum offer of 100p per share.

Transatlantic Market Trust has acquired assets of the Cresta Trust Dollar Fund consisting principally of a portfolio of listed securities of the United States and Canada and valued at \$1.7m (£824,000).

St Piran's assets issue unresolved

St Piran, the embattled mining and property group, is still trying to reach agreement on the value of assets in Thailand. Mr Malcolm Stone, the chairman, said yesterday, "At the same time, St Piran hopes that its Stock Exchange quotation, suspended in May, will be re-listed."

In his annual statement, Mr Stone said that the auditors had been unable to determine the value of the Thai holdings. Because negotiations on realising them seemed to have broken down, Mr Stone agreed with the auditors.

Mr Stone also said that he hoped St Piran's shares would be re-listed now that the Department of Trade's report on the company's affairs had been completed. Details of the report have not been released, but the inquiry concerned share dealings in the company relating to Mr James Raper, a former chairman.

St Piran's assets issue unresolved

St Piran, the embattled mining and property group, is still trying to reach agreement on the value of assets in Thailand. Mr Malcolm Stone, the chairman, said yesterday, "At the same time, St Piran hopes that its Stock Exchange quotation, suspended in May, will be re-listed."

In his annual statement, Mr Stone said that the auditors had been unable to determine the value of the Thai holdings. Because negotiations on realising them seemed to have broken down, Mr Stone agreed with the auditors.

Mr Stone also said that he hoped St Piran's shares would be re-listed now that the Department of Trade's report on the company's affairs had been completed. Details of the report have not been released, but the inquiry concerned share dealings in the company relating to Mr James Raper, a former chairman.

St Piran's assets issue unresolved

St Piran, the embattled mining and property group, is still trying to reach agreement on the value of assets in Thailand. Mr Malcolm Stone, the chairman, said yesterday, "At the same time, St Piran hopes that its Stock Exchange quotation, suspended in May, will be re-listed."

In his annual statement, Mr Stone said that the auditors had been unable to determine the value of the Thai holdings. Because negotiations on realising them seemed to have broken down, Mr Stone agreed with the auditors.

Mr Stone also said that he hoped St Piran's shares would be re-listed now that the Department of Trade's report on the company's affairs had been completed. Details of the report have not been released, but the inquiry concerned share dealings in the company relating to Mr James Raper, a former chairman.

St Piran's assets issue unresolved

St Piran, the embattled mining and property group, is still trying to reach agreement on the value of assets in Thailand. Mr Malcolm Stone, the chairman, said yesterday, "At the same time, St Piran hopes that its Stock Exchange quotation, suspended in May, will be re-listed."

In his annual statement, Mr Stone said that the auditors had been unable to determine the value of the Thai holdings. Because negotiations on realising them seemed to have broken down, Mr Stone agreed with the auditors.

Mr Stone also said that he hoped St Piran's shares would be re-listed now that the Department of Trade's report on the company's affairs had been completed. Details of the report have not been released, but the inquiry concerned share dealings in the company relating to Mr James Raper, a former chairman.

St Piran's assets issue unresolved

Strong pound boosts Avana

The strength of sterling has again benefited Avana Group, the paper and confectionery, which saw pre-tax profits rise from £15m to £20m in the six months to September.

The Cardiff-based food manufacturer imports most of its raw materials and the strong pound gives a good rate of exchange. Dr John Randall, the managing director, said yesterday.

Turnover increased from £17.7m to £20.9m in the six months. Turnover was £38.3m for the last full year when pre-tax profits of £4.15m were recorded.

The group, which declared a gross interim dividend of 3p against two separate interim payments of 1p last year, has decided that in the future it will pay only one interim dividend of the two payments each year. A scrip issue of one for five, declared yesterday, will give a 20 per cent increase on the dividend.

The results reflected the group's heavy capital spending programme and its success in the intense High Street price competition. Dr Randall said.

Reaction from the market was the share price up 3p to 185p yesterday.

The De L'Or fruit juices and the Fleur de Lys meat pie divisions are making large contributions to profits, with the Costa Rica Coffee company, acquired last year, beginning to make useful contributions.

Costa Rica runs a mail order business for coffee beans, although small, is showing potential growth through price cutting, he said.

A third of the group's total turnover is supplied to Marks & Spencer and another principal customer is Sainsbury.

A recent possible acquisition was Kallier, the jam and confectionery concern, but the group found that its earnings record did not justify an offer.

Reed Executive forecasts loss after poor start

Reed Executive, one of the largest employment agents in the country, saw pre-tax profits halved in the six months to June.

Pre-tax profits tumbled from £13m at the midway stage last year to £303,000 this year. The shares fell 2p to 57p on news of the results, and a forecast of pre-tax losses for the full year.

Turnover for the six months rose from £14.3m to £17.5m this year, reflecting in part the 67 per cent growth in Medicare, which now has 27 branches.

Mr Alec Reed, the chairman, said that Medicare, is making losses at the pre-tax stage, but should be breaking even by next year. It accounted for the net loss against £474,000 last year. The 87 per cent profit consists of 64 per cent physical expansion and 8 per cent real growth after inflation.

In the 320 employment branches, said mainly in the South East, registered vacancies have fallen by 50 per cent. The number of applicants changing jobs has also fallen.

The 1975 recession hit deep into Reed's profits, but present trading has come as a shock after 20 years of profits increase. Despite the forecast for overall group losses for the full year, Mr Reed sees 1983 and

1984 as peak profit earning years.

Last year, Reed returned pre-tax profits of £32m on a turnover of £32m, an increase on previous years' figures of £24.8m and £24.8m respectively.

A gross interim dividend, maintained at 2p, is declared and a final is expected to be recommended for the full year. If necessary, Mr Reed said, this would be paid for out of the group's cash flow.

Reed Executive, one of the largest employment agents in the country, saw pre-tax profits halved in the six months to June.

Pre-tax profits tumbled from £13m at the midway stage last year to £303,000 this year. The shares fell 2p to 57p on news of the results, and a forecast of pre-tax losses for the full year.

Turnover for the six months rose from £14.3m to £17.5m this year, reflecting in part the 67 per cent growth in Medicare, which now has 27 branches.

Mr Alec Reed, the chairman, said that Medicare, is making losses at the pre-tax stage, but should be breaking even by next year. It accounted for the net loss against £474,000 last year. The 87 per cent profit consists of 64 per cent physical expansion and 8 per cent real growth after inflation.

In the 320 employment branches, said mainly in the South East, registered vacancies have fallen by 50 per cent. The number of applicants changing jobs has also fallen.

The 1975 recession hit deep into Reed's profits, but present trading has come as a shock after 20 years of profits increase. Despite the forecast for overall group losses for the full year, Mr Reed sees 1983 and

1984 as peak profit earning years.

Last year, Reed returned pre-tax profits of £32m on a turnover of £32m, an increase on previous years' figures of £24.8m and £24.8m respectively.

A gross interim dividend, maintained at 2p, is declared and a final is expected to be recommended for the full year. If necessary, Mr Reed said, this would be paid for out of the group's cash flow.

Reed Executive, one of the largest employment agents in the country, saw pre-tax profits halved in the six months to June.

Pre-tax profits tumbled from £13m at the midway stage last year to £303,000 this year. The shares fell 2p to 57p on news of the results, and a forecast of pre-tax losses for the full year.

Turnover for the six months rose from £14.3m to £17.5m this year, reflecting in part the 67 per cent growth in Medicare, which now has 27 branches.

Mr Alec Reed, the chairman, said that Medicare, is making losses at the pre-tax stage, but should be breaking even by next year. It accounted for the net loss against £474,000 last year. The 87 per cent profit consists of 64 per cent physical expansion and 8 per cent real growth after inflation.

In the 320 employment branches, said mainly in the South East, registered vacancies have fallen by 50 per cent. The number of applicants changing jobs has also fallen.

The 1975 recession hit deep into Reed's profits, but present trading has come as a shock after 20 years of profits increase. Despite the forecast for overall group losses for the full year, Mr Reed sees 1983 and

1984 as peak profit earning years.

Last year, Reed returned pre-tax profits of £32m on a turnover of £32m, an increase on previous years' figures of £24.8m and £24.8m respectively.

A gross interim dividend, maintained at 2p, is declared and a final is expected to be recommended for the full year. If necessary, Mr Reed said, this would be paid for out of the group's cash flow.

Reed Executive, one of the largest employment agents in the country, saw pre-tax profits halved in the six months to June.

Pre-tax profits tumbled from £13m at the midway stage last year to £303,000 this year. The shares fell 2p to 57p on news of the results, and a forecast of pre-tax losses for the full year.

Turnover for the six months rose from £14.3m to £17.5m this year, reflecting in part the 67 per cent growth in Medicare, which now has 27 branches.

Mr Alec Reed, the chairman, said that Medicare, is making losses at the pre-tax stage, but should be breaking even by next year. It accounted for the net loss against £474,000 last year. The 87 per cent profit consists of 64 per cent physical expansion and 8 per cent real growth after inflation.

In the 320 employment branches, said mainly in the South East, registered vacancies have fallen by 50 per cent. The number of applicants changing jobs has also fallen.

Foster Bros down 30pc as demand slackens

Foster Brothers Cloth Company saw demand fade in second quarter to an 81. Unemployment and slacking working are blamed for the decline in sales.

Foster Brothers was hit for a 15 per cent sales increase in the first half, but had a 15 per cent fall in the second half. The company's sales fell 30 per cent in the second half.

Turnover for the six months rose from £14.3m to £17.5m this year, reflecting in part the 67 per cent growth in Medicare, which now has 27 branches.

Mr Alec Reed, the chairman, said that Medicare, is making losses at the pre-tax stage, but should be breaking even by next year. It accounted for the net loss against £474,000 last year. The 87 per cent profit consists of 64 per cent physical expansion and 8 per cent real growth after inflation.

In the 320 employment branches, said mainly in the South East, registered vacancies have fallen by 50 per cent. The number of applicants changing jobs has also fallen.

The 1975 recession hit deep into Reed's profits, but present trading has come as a shock after 20 years of profits increase. Despite the forecast for overall group losses for the full year, Mr Reed sees 1983 and

1984 as peak profit earning years.

Last year, Reed returned pre-tax profits of £32m on a turnover of £32m, an increase on previous years' figures of £24.8m and £24.8m respectively.

A gross interim dividend, maintained at 2p, is declared and a final is expected to be recommended for the full year. If necessary, Mr Reed said, this would be paid for out of the group's cash flow.

Reed Executive, one of the largest employment agents in the country, saw pre-tax profits halved in the six months to June.

Pre-tax profits tumbled from £13m at the midway stage last year to £303,000 this year. The shares fell 2p to 57p on news of the results, and a forecast of pre-tax losses for the full year.

Turnover for the six months rose from £14.3m to £17.5m this year, reflecting in part the 67 per cent growth in Medicare, which now has 27 branches.

Mr Alec Reed, the chairman, said that Medicare, is making losses at the pre-tax stage, but should be breaking even by next year. It accounted for the net loss against £474,000 last year. The 87 per cent profit consists of 64 per cent physical expansion and 8 per cent real growth after inflation.

In the 320 employment branches, said mainly in the South East, registered vacancies have fallen by 50 per cent. The number of applicants changing jobs has also fallen.

Commodities

Poland is facing serious sugar crop losses

Foreign exchange report

Sterling closed on a firm note yesterday but below its best level with an 85 point gain at 2.4120 compared with 2.4035 on Friday.

Sterling's effective exchange index also improved with the final calculation at 76.4 against 76.2 previously. With United States markets closed for the Columbus Day holiday the volume of business was severely curtailed, but both sterling and the dollar were able to make headway.

The pound attracted commercial support at first but dipped

Other Markets

Australia	0 8 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Bahrain	0 9 0 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
Barbados	8 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
Belgium	10 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
Bhutan	12 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
Bolivia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Brazil	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Bulgaria	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Canada	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Chad	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
China	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Colombia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Costa Rica	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Cuba	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Czech Republic	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Dominican Republic	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Ecuador	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
El Salvador	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
France	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Germany	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Ghana	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Greece	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Guatemala	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Haiti	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Honduras	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Hungary	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
India	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Indonesia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Iran	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Ireland	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Israel	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Italy	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Jamaica	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Japan	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Jordan	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Kazakhstan	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Kenya	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Korea	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Kuwait	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Laos	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Lebanon	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Libya	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Lithuania	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Luxembourg	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Macao	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Madagascar	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Malaysia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Maldives	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Mali	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Mexico	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Moldova	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Morocco	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Mozambique	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Myanmar	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Nicaragua	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Netherlands	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
New Zealand	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Nigeria	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
North Korea	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Oman	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Pakistan	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Panama	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Paraguay	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Peru	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Philippines	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Poland	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Portugal	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Romania	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Russia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Saudi Arabia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Senegal	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Singapore	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Slovakia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Slovenia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
South Africa	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
South Korea	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Spain	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Sri Lanka	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Sweden	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Switzerland	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Taiwan	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Tanzania	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Thailand	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Togo	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Tonkin	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Turkey	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Uganda	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Ukraine	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
United Kingdom	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
United States	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Uruguay	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Vietnam	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Zambia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Zimbabwe	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Dollar Rates

Money Market Rates

Wall Street

[illegible]

US commodities

[illegible]

D : \$4.30-\$4.70.

[illegible]

Local Authority Bonds			
1 month	167 1/2-168	7 months	147 1/2
3 months	172 1/2-174	8 months	147 1/2

1 month	134-136	9 months	147-148
3 months	138-139	10 months	147-148
6 months	142-143	11 months	147-148
12 months	144-145	12 months	147-148

Secondary Mkt. (CD Rates)

1 month	150-152	6 months	151-152
3 months	154-155	12 months	157-159

Local Authority Market

1 day	164	6 months	170
3 day	164	1 year	170
1 month	162		171

Gold

(Free calls, 12-13; seven days, 12-13; one month, 12-13; three months, 12-13; six months, 12-13).

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1979-80	1978-79	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76	1974-75	1973-74	1972-73	1971-72	1970-71	1969-70	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07	1905-06	1904-05	1903-04	1902-03	1901-02	1900-01	1899-00	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80	1878-79	1877-78	1876-77	1875-76	1874-75	1873-74	1872-73	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-69	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61	1859-60	1858-59	1857-58	1856-57	1855-56	1854-55	1853-54	1852-53	1851-52	1850-51	1849-50	1848-49	1847-48	1846-47	1845-46	1844-45	1843-44	1842-43	1841-42	1840-41	1839-40	1838-39	1837-38	1836-37	1835-36	1834-35	1833-34	1832-33	1831-32	1830-31	1829-30	1828-29	1827-28	1826-27	1825-26	1824-25	1823-24	1822-23	1821-22	1820-21	1819-20	1818-19	1817-18	1816-17	1815-16	1814-15	1813-14	1812-13	1811-12	1810-11	1809-10	1808-09	1807-08	1806-07	1805-06	1804-05	1803-04	1802-03	1801-02	1800-01	1799-00	1798-99	1797-98	1796-97	1795-96	1794-95	1793-94	1792-93	1791-92	1790-91	1789-90	1788-89	1787-88	1786-87	1785-86	1784-85	1783-84	1782-83	1781-82	1780-81	1779-80	1778-79	1777-78	1776-77	1775-76	1774-75	1773-74	1772-73	1771-72	1770-71	1769-70	1768-69	1767-68	1766-67	1765-66	1764-65	1763-64	1762-63	1761-62	1760-61	1759-60	1758-59	1757-58	1756-57	1755-56	1754-55	1753-54	1752-53	1751-52	1750-51	1749-50	1748-49	1747-48	1746-47	1745-46	1744-45	1743-44	1742-43	1741-42
1979-80	1978-79	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76	1974-75	1973-74	1972-73	1971-72	1970-71	1969-70	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07	1905-06	1904-05	1903-04	1902-03	1901-02	1900-01	1899-00	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80	1878-79	1877-78	1876-77	1875-76	1874-75	1873-74	1872-73	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-69	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61	1859-60	1858-59	1857-58	1856-57	1855-56	1854-55	1853-54	1852-53	1851-52	1850-51	1849-50	1848-49	1847-48	1846-47	1845-46	1844-45	1843-44	1842-43	1841-42																																																																																																				
1979-80	1978-79	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76	1974-75	1973-74	1972-73	1971-72	1970-71	1969-70	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07	1905-06	1904-05	1903-04	1902-03	1901-02	1900-01	1899-00	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80	1878-79	1877-78	1876-77	1875-76	1874-75	1873-74	1872-73	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-69	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61	1859-60	1858-59	1857-58	1856-57	1855-56	1854-55	1853-54	1852-53	1851-52	1850-51	1849-50	1848-49	1847-48	1846-47	1845-46	1844-45	1843-44	1842-43	1841-42																																																																																																				
1979-80	1978-79	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76	1974-75	1973-74	1972-73	1971-72	1970-71	1969-70	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07	1905-06	1904-05	1903-04	1902-03	1901-02	1900-01	1899-00	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80	1878-79	1877-78	1876-77	1875-76	1874-75	1873-74	1872-73	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-69	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61	1859-60	1858-59	1857-58	1856-57	1855-56	1854-55	1853-54	1852-53	1851-52	1850-51	1849-50	1848-49	1847-48	1846-47	1845-46	1844-45	1843-44	1842-43	1841-42																																																																																																				
1979-80	1978-79	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76	1974-75	1973-74	1972-73	1971-72	1970-71	1969-70	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07	1905-06	1904-05	1903-04	1902-03	1901-02	1900-01	1899-00	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80	1878-79	1877-78	1876-77	1875-76	1874-75	1873-74	1872-73	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-69	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61	1859-60	1858-59	1857-58	1856-57	1855-56	1854-55	1853-54	1852-53	1851-52	1850-51	1849-50	1848-49	1847-48	1846-47	1845-46	1844-45	1843-44	1842-43	1841-42																																																																																																				
1979-80	1978-79	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76	1974-75	1973-74	1972-73	1971-72	1970-71	1969-70	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07	1905-06	1904-05	1903-04	1902-03	1901-02	1900-01	1899-00	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80	1878-79	1877-78	1876-77	1875-76	1874-75	1873-74	1872-73	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-69	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61	1859-60	1858-59	1857-58	1856-57	1855-56	1854-55	1853-54	1852-53	1851-52	1850-51	1849-50	1848-49	1847-48	1846-47	1845-46	1844-45	1843-44	1842-43	1841-42																																																																																																				
1979-80	1978-79	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76	1974-75	1973-74	1972-73	1971-72	1970-71	1969-70	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07	1905-06	1904-05	1903-04	1902-03	1901-02	1900-01	1899-00	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-																																																																																																																																																		

